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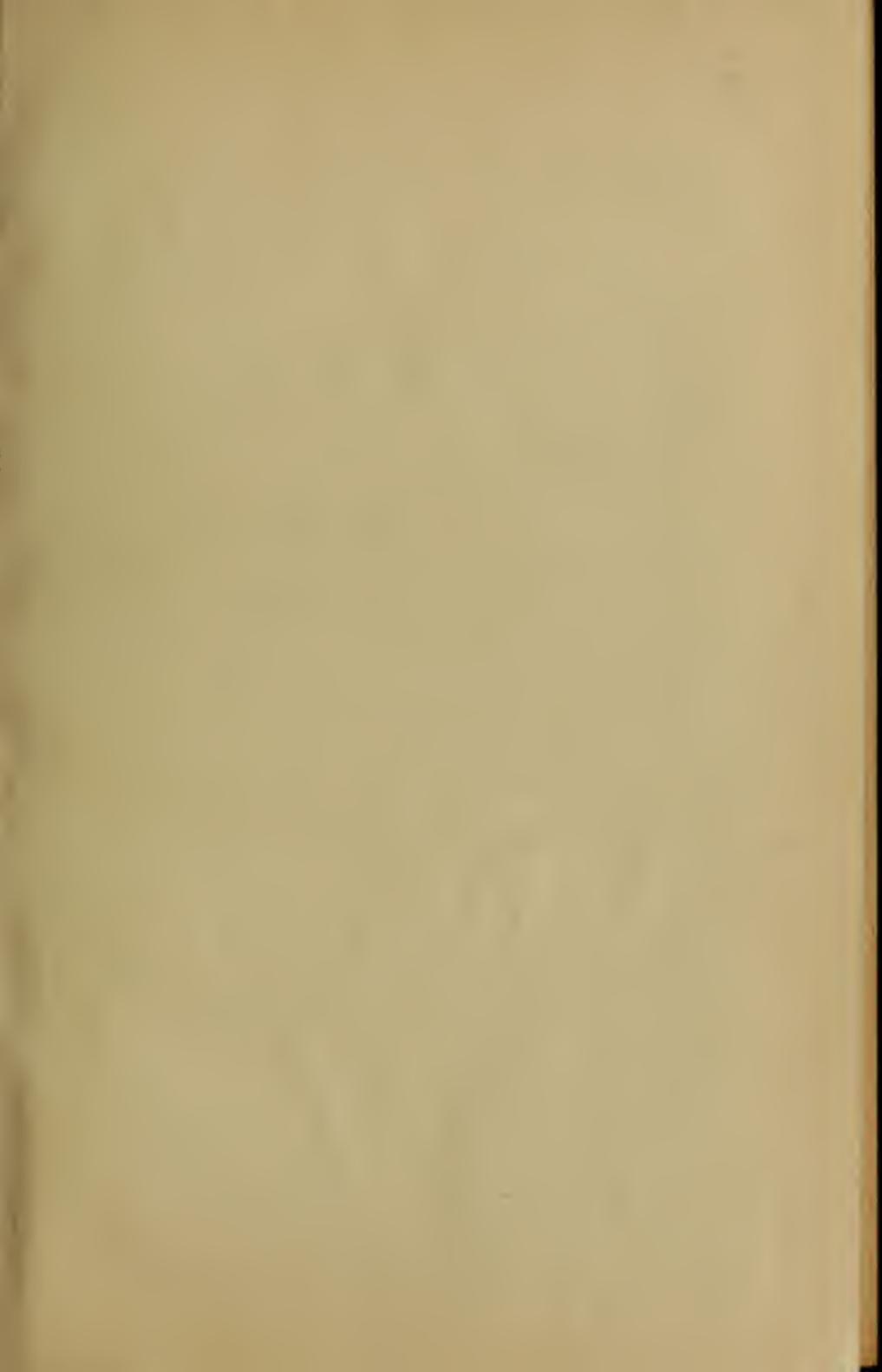


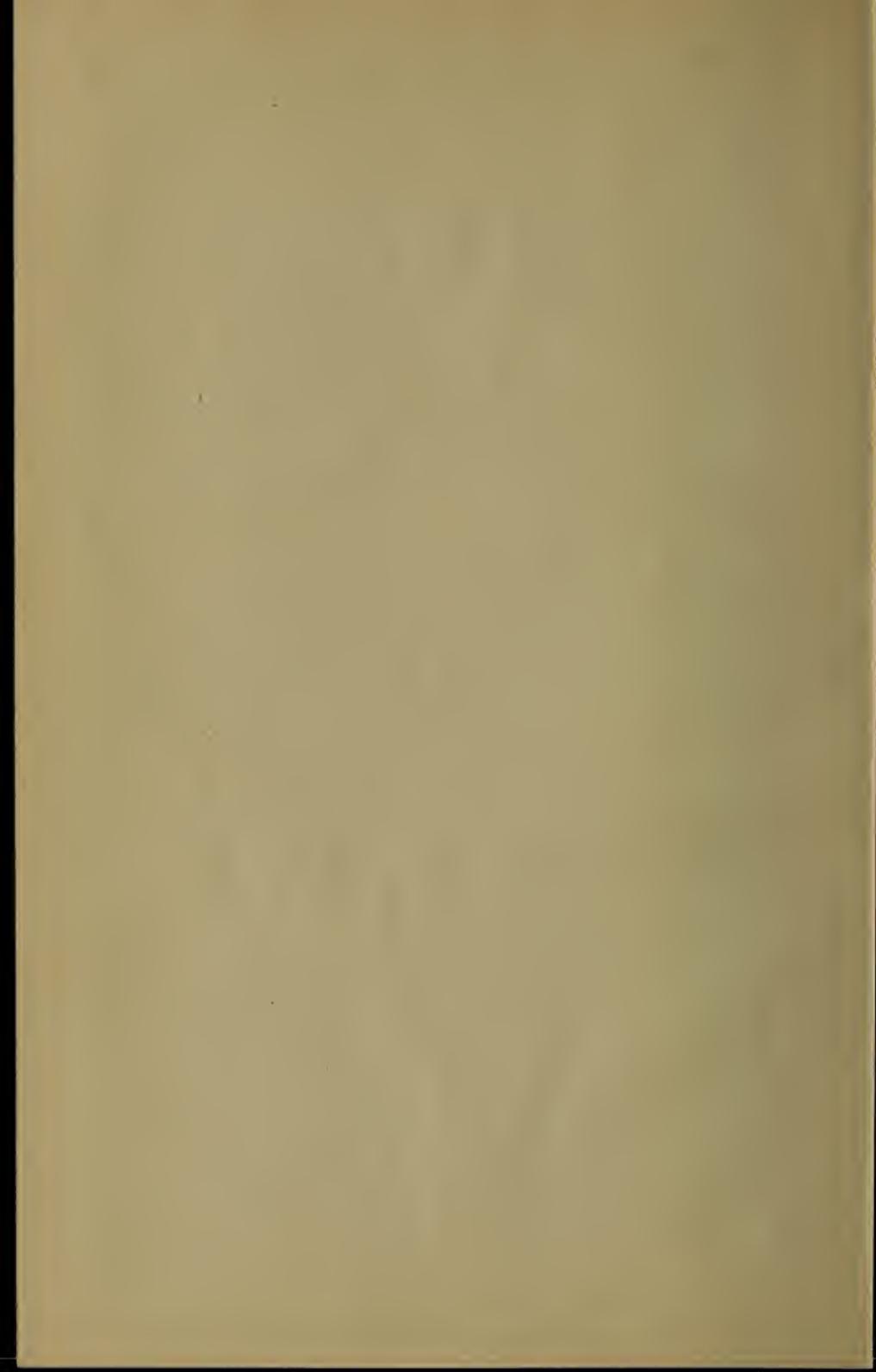
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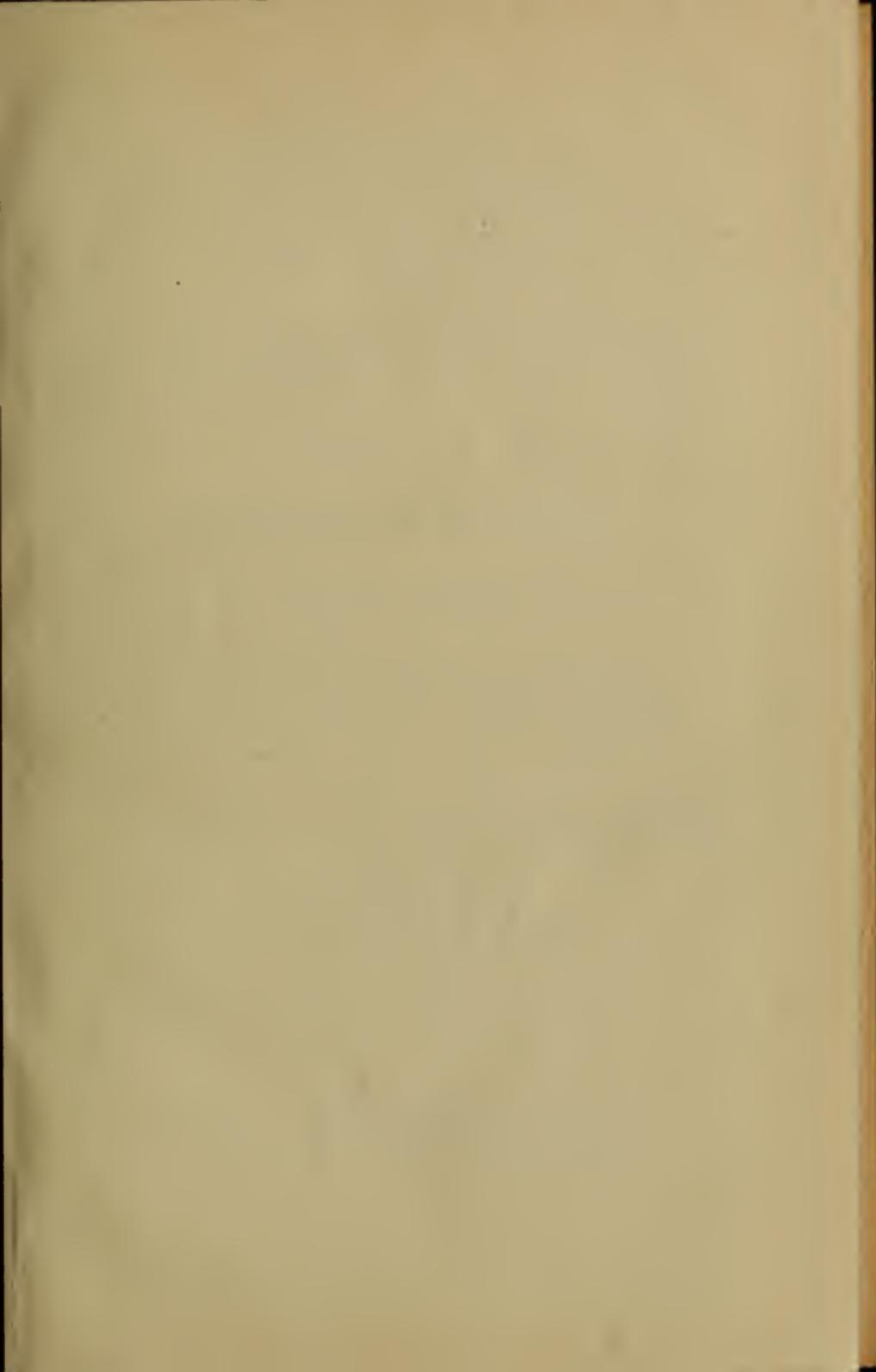
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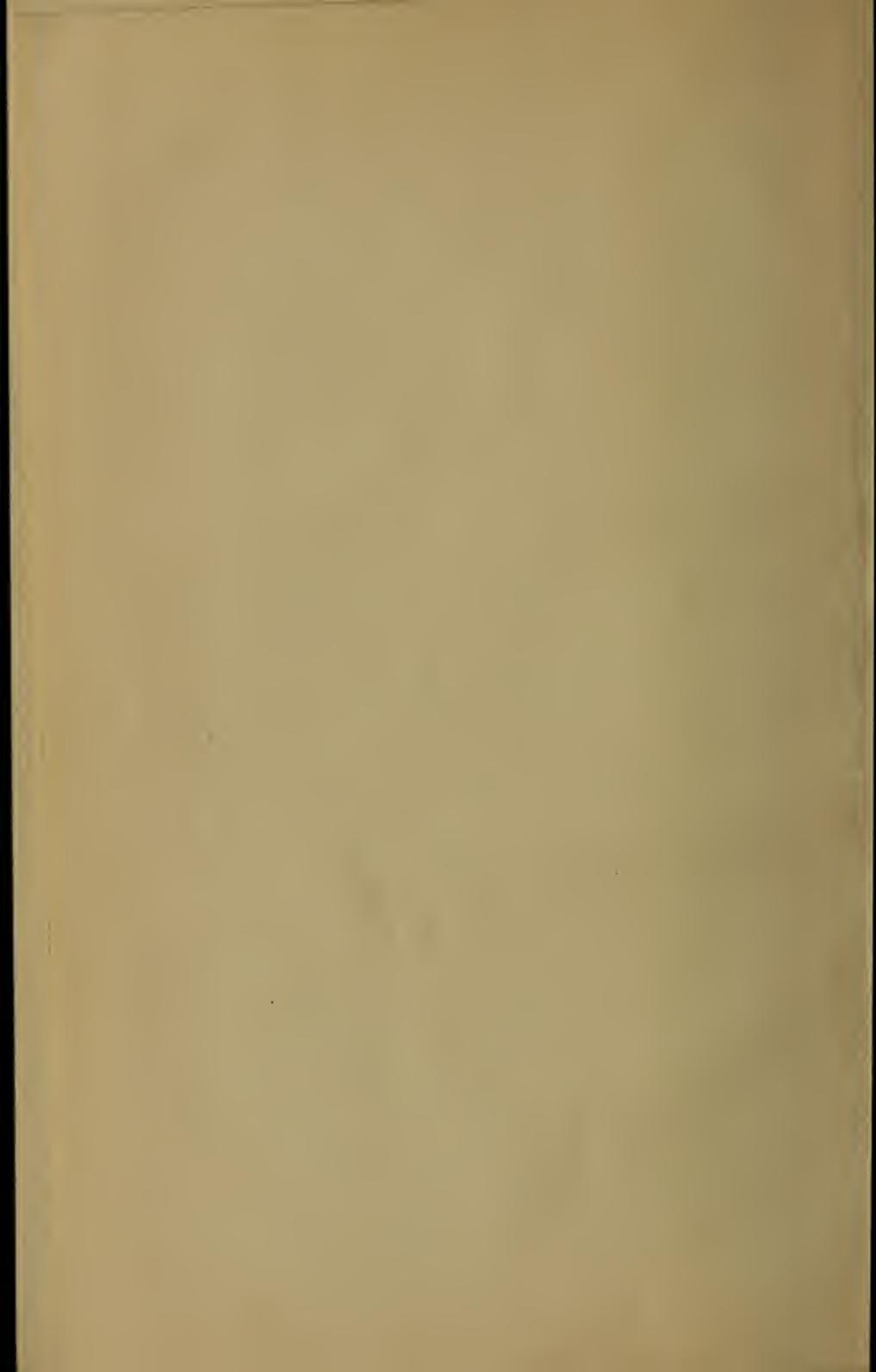
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CONSTITUTIONS

OF THE

UNITED STATES

AND OF THE

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STATE OF WISCONSIN;

WITH QUESTIONS,

ADAPTED TO THE USE OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

PREPARED BY
SAMUEL FALLOWS,
Superintendent of Public Instruction.

MADISON, WIS.:

ATWOOD & CULVER, STATE PRINTERS, JOURNAL BLOCK.

1871.

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INTRODUCTION.

THIS EDITION of the Constitution of the United States and of this State is prepared in accordance with the provisions of the following law:

[Chapter 14—General Laws of 1871.]

AN ACT TO REQUIRE THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF WISCONSIN TO BE TAUGHT IN THE COMMON SCHOOLS.

The people of the State of Wisconsin, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. From and after the first day of September, 1871, the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of Wisconsin shall be taught in all the common schools of this State.

SECTION 2. The Superintendent of Public Instruction shall prepare for publication a copy of the Constitution of the United States and a copy of the Constitution of the State of Wisconsin, with proper interrogatories suitable to be used as a text book in the common schools, and cause a sufficient number to be printed by the State Printer, and half bound in sheep, to supply each school district with not to exceed six copies, at his discretion.

SECTION 3. Said books shall be distributed and kept in the manner provided by law for distributing and keeping Webster's dictionary.

SECTION 4. From and after the first day of September, 1871, every applicant for a teacher's certificate shall be examined in the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of Wisconsin, and before receiving a teacher's certificate shall reach a standard of attainment equal to that required in other branches.

For the better understanding of the Constitution of the United States, especially on the part of teachers and pupils not familiar with the history of the country, a few introductory Historical Notes have been drawn up. My assistant, the Rev. J. B. PRADT, has furnished these Notes and has aided me also in the preparation of the Questions on the Federal Constitution.

A few Introductory Notes have also been placed before the Constitution of the State, and some suggestions have been made to younger teachers who may be called upon to use the book.

It is hoped the object of the law above quoted, which is of course to provide that our youth shall obtain such knowledge of the general and local governments under which they live as will make them intelligent citizens, may in some measure be subserved by this compilation.

SAMUEL FALLOWS,
Superintendent of Public Instruction.

HISTORICAL NOTES.

The Constitution of the United States was adopted in 1787. It was framed by delegates from twelve of the "thirteen" states which declared themselves independent of the government of Great Britain, in 1776. A Convention was called by the Continental Congress for the purpose of framing a Constitution, and all the States sent delegates except Rhode Island.

The American Colonies were planted along the Atlantic coast under various climates from the rugged north to the sunny south. They were not settled by an entirely homogeneous race, there being Dutch, (Hollanders) Swedes, and persons of other nationalities as well as English among the immigrants. The English settlers differed widely in religious and political views, and in the motives which prompted them to seek a new country. The Colonies were also originally organized and governed in three different modes, known as "Charter," "Proprietary" and "Royal" or "Provincial" governments.

These diversities, however, were advantageous in the end, as giving rise to a diversity of ideas, experiences and pursuits; and did not prevent the rise and development of a common nationality. Common dangers, hardships and interests, suggested, at a very early period, the necessity of some bond of union, and of some common government.

In 1643, the four Colonies of Plymouth, Massachusetts, New Haven and Connecticut, formed a league under the

title of the United Colonies of New England. This confederation had its Congress of Delegates from each of these Colonies, and continued forty years.

In 1754, commissioners representing New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York and Maryland met at Albany, and resolved that a union of all the Colonies was necessary, and recommended a plan of Federal Government.

In 1765, a Convention of Delegates representing nine of the Colonies met in New York, and drew up a document on the subject of taxation, known as a "Declaration of the Rights and Grievances of the Colonies." This may be regarded as the First Colonial Congress of signal importance.

In 1774, the Second Colonial Congress assembled in Philadelphia, being composed of delegates from all the Colonies, except Georgia. This was the Great Congress of the Revolution. It assembled again in May, 1775, (Georgia being then represented), and after watching anxiously the progress of the Revolutionary struggle for more than a year, it assumed the responsibility of severing the connection between the Thirteen Colonies and the Government of Great Britain, by the memorable Declaration of Independence, adopted on the 4th of July, 1776.

This step of course involved the adoption of some settled plan of general government for the Colonies in place of the one thus cast off, and deliberations upon this subject were coeval with the Declaration of Independence. A committee appointed for the purpose reported a scheme of government for the "United States of America"—which the Colonies had now become—known as

the "Articles of Confederation." After considerable discussion, at different sessions, the scheme was agreed to by the Continental Congress, in November, 1777.

The Articles were immediately sent to the several States for their consideration and adoption. Delays and objections arose, in some of the States, and as the form of government proposed could not go into operation until the consent of all the States was obtained, the Confederation was not established till March, 1781, when the consent of Maryland, the last of the States, was finally given.

Scarcely however had this confederation of the States taken effect, when its weakness and defects as a frame of government began to be seen. When we remember that the leading political sentiment of the colonies for a whole generation had been a feeling of jealousy and a sense of resistance in regard to external government, we shall not wonder that they framed a General Government for themselves of very little force or efficiency. It was devised in time of war, and met many of its exigencies, but was very poorly adapted to a time of peace.

It will assist us in understanding and appreciating the Constitution, afterwards adopted, and the reasons for its adoption, if we note the limited and inoperative powers conferred by the Articles of Confederation upon the Continental Congress as the depository and executor of the functions of a General Government for the States: Congress could make treaties, but could not enforce their observance; it could appoint ambassadors, but could not provide for their salaries or expenses; it could borrow money, but was not empowered to pay it; it could coin money, but could not import bullion for the purpose; it could declare war, and determine how many troops were

necessary to carry it on, but could not raise troops. It could not legislate directly upon persons and could only recommend the States what action to take; it could punish no one for a breach or neglect of its own enactments; it could levy no taxes and could collect no revenue. In short, it could merely recommend what should be done, but was entirely without power to enforce any law or recommendation; and it was soon found that it was vain to expect that thirteen different States would voluntarily accede to mere recommendations, with any sufficient degree of readiness or unanimity. Efforts were made, without success, to procure an enlargement of the powers of Congress, and it soon became apparent that the Confederation must dissolve from its own weakness, unless a more efficient government were substituted in its place.

In 1785, Commissioners from Maryland and Virginia met to regulate the navigation of waters common to both States, and feeling the want of suitable power to act, recommended a Convention of a larger scope. In 1786, the Legislature of Virginia therefore proposed a general Convention of Commissioners from the States, to consider matters of general interest. Commissioners were appointed, in five States, who met at Annapolis and drew up a report to be laid before the Continental Congress. In this report it was advised that a General Convention of Delegates should meet and revise the Articles of Confederation.

In February, 1787, Congress acted upon the recommendation and called a Convention to meet in Philadelphia in May following. All the States were represented except Rhode Island. After long deliberation, attended with much difference of opinion, a Constitution

was adopted, and Congress was recommended to lay it before the several States, in Conventions to be held for that purpose, that it might be considered and ratified. This was done; Conventions were held in all the States but Rhode Island, and after warm discussions, the Constitution was ratified by all the States except Rhode Island and North Carolina.

As it required the assent of only nine of the States to give effect to the Constitution, Congress, having been informed of its ratification by twelve of the States, took measures, in September, 1788, to put the new form of Government into operation. The first President and Vice President were chosen, and the first Congress, under the Constitution, assembled in New York, on the 4th of March, 1789, for the transaction of business.

Although the Constitution was thus happily ratified, and had become the fundamental law of the land, it was not satisfactory to a large body of the people. The old jealousy of the powers of a general or central Government continued, and it was loudly demanded that the Constitution should embrace a Bill of Rights. Hence, at the first session of Congress under the Constitution, twelve different Amendments were proposed, ten of which were ratified by three-fourths of the States, and became a part of the Constitution from and after the 15th of December, 1791. Most of these Amendments were intended to allay the fears of the people that the General Government might encroach upon their individual rights and liberties.

The Eleventh Article of Amendment took effect in 1798, the Twelfth in 1804, the Thirteenth in 1865, the Fourteenth in 1868, the Fifteenth and last in 1870.

QUESTIONS ON THE HISTORICAL NOTES.

When was the Constitution of the United States adopted? By whom was it framed? What are delegates? Which colony was not represented?

What diversities in the American Colonies and their settlers? From what country did the settlers mostly come? Mention the different forms of Colonial Government.

Were these diversities disadvantageous? Why not? What led the colonists to wish a common Government?

What colonies united in 1643? What else can you say of this league?

What took place in 1754? What was recommended?

What Convention met in 1765, and where? For what purpose? What did they draw up? How may this Convention be regarded?

What assembled in 1774? Where? Which Colony was not represented? What responsibility did they assume? When was the Declaration of Independence made?

What became necessary after the Declaration of Independence? What Committee was appointed, and what did they report? When were the Articles of Confederation agreed to by the Continental Congress?

What was then done? How long before the consent of all the States was obtained? Why was consent so long delayed?

What was soon seen? How did it happen that this form of Government was so weak?

State the imperfect powers of the Continental Congress as to treaties and ambassadors. As to money. As to war. As to legislation and punishment. As to taxes and revenue. In general terms, what power alone had Congress? What was soon found? What unsuccessful efforts were made? What then became apparent?

What meeting was held in 1785? What did they recommend? What did the Legislature of Virginia propose? Where did the Commissioners meet? What did they draw up and what did it advise?

When was a convention called, and where, to frame a Constitution? Which State was not represented? In what month was the Constitution adopted? What was Congress recommended to do? Was this done? What exception? How many States finally ratified the Constitution? Which States did not? The ratification of how many States was necessary? What did Congress then do and when? Who were chosen? When did the First Congress assemble under the Constitution? Where?

Did the Constitution give the people general satisfaction? Why not? What was demanded? What was done? How many amendments were adopted? When? What were these amendments chiefly intended for?

When was the Eleventh amendment adopted? The Twelfth? The Thirteenth? The Fourteenth? The Fifteenth?

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

TO TEACHERS.

The utility of questions in a text-book is doubted by many good teachers, but the law which provides for this compilation requires that questions shall be prepared.

Those teachers who do not find the questions suited to the character and wants of their schools, or who may not wish to use them, can of course increase, diminish or wholly omit them. Advanced and intelligent classes, especially in review, can most profitably recite by the topical method. To those teachers who are not accustomed to this method, it may be briefly explained by an illustrative example: For instance, instead of asking several questions about the Preamble to the Constitution, the teacher may require the pupil to *give an analysis of the Preamble*; and so of each section or part of a section. This will require study, thought and preparation on the part of both teacher and pupil, but it will be time usefully spent by both.

That pupils may not recite what they do not understand, questions are frequently introduced as to the meaning of legal and political terms, and for convenience, a glossary of such terms is appended to the book. A few questions, printed in italics, require for their answer information not contained in the book.

Several text-books have been prepared on the Federal Constitution. Among the most useful is Judge STORY's "Exposition" of the Constitution, which is used in the State University, and especially the admirable "Analysis" of the Constitution, by CALVIN TOWNSEND, Esq.

It is not improper to remind teachers of the impropriety of coloring their instructions with any partisan bias. The object of the law is not that pupils shall be taught certain political opinions, but that they shall know something of the ground-work of our Civil Government.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

PREAMBLE.

WE, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

What is a Constitution? What is a Preamble? How did the *people* of the United States ordain and establish the Constitution? Why was a more perfect union necessary? What is meant here by justice? by domestic tranquillity? by the common defense? How was the Constitution to secure the blessings of liberty? What is a State? When did the Colonies become States?

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

What are legislative powers? In what are the legislative powers vested? What is a Congress? What is a Senate? a House of Representatives? Is a Senator also a Representative?

SECTION 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States, and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not,

when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of *New Hampshire* shall be entitled to choose three, *Massachusetts* eight, *Rhode Island and Providence Plantations* one, *Connecticut* five, *New York* six, *New Jersey* four, *Pennsylvania* eight, *Delaware* one, *Maryland* six, *Virginia* ten, *North Carolina* five, *South Carolina* five, and *Georgia* three.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

How is the House of Representatives composed? How often are Representatives chosen, and by whom? What is meant by electors? Who can be electors of Representatives? Which is the most numerous branch of a State Legislature?

To what age must a Representative have attained? How long must he have been a citizen of the United States? Where must he be a resident?

How are Representatives and direct taxes apportioned among the States? What is meant by free persons? By persons bound to service? Who are meant by three fifths of all other persons? What Indians may be counted? When was the first enumeration to be made? How often afterwards? *What is the enumeration of the people otherwise called?* For how many people was one Representative to be chosen at first? What exception to this? How many were assigned to each of the thirteen States at first?

How are vacancies to be filled? What is the executive authority of a State? What are writs of election?

What does the House of Representatives choose? What sole power has it? What is impeachment?

SECTION 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year; of the second class, at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class, at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

No person shall be a Senator, who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President *pro tempore* in the absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to law.

How is the Senate composed? How are Senators chosen, and for how long? How many votes has each Senator?

How is the Senate divided? When do the seats of the three classes become vacant? What proportion of Senators, after the first election, were to be chosen every two years? In case of a vacancy during the recess of a Legislature, what is to be done? What is a recess of a Legislature? To what age must a person have attained to be a Senator? How long must he have been a citizen of the United States? Of what must he be an inhabitant?

Who is President of the Senate? When does he have a vote?

What do the Senate choose? When do they choose a President *pro tempore*? What is meant by *pro tempore*?

What sole power have the Senate? What is it to try an impeachment? What is to be on oath or affirmation? When the President of the United States is tried, who presides? What is necessary in order that any person shall be convicted? *What is concurrence?*

How far can the judgment of the Senate extend? What is a judgment? What else is a party convicted liable to? What is an indictment?

SECTION 4. The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the

Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

What are to be prescribed by the Legislatures of the States? What may Congress do? What exception?

How often must Congress assemble? When must it assemble? What exception?

SECTION 5. Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each House may provide.

Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may, in their judgment, require secrecy, and the yeas and nays of the members of either House on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Neither House, during the session of Congress shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

Of what is each House the judge? What constitutes a quorum to do business? What powers has a smaller number?

What rules may each House determine? What power has each House over its members? What is necessary to expel a member?

What journal must each House keep? What part of the jour-

nal must be published? When must the yeas and nays be entered on the journal?

What is necessary before either House can adjourn for more than three days, or to any other place?

SECTION 6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office.

What provision is made for the compensation of Members of Congress? What privileges have they and what exceptions thereto? For what shall they not be questioned in any other place? *What does this mean?*

To what offices may Members not be appointed? *Can they be appointed after they cease to be Members?* When can a person not be a Member of Congress.

SECTION 7. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve, he shall sign it, but if not, he shall

return it, with his objections to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that House, it shall become a law. But in all cases the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be re-passed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

Where must bills for raising revenue originate? What is a bill? What is revenue? What may the Senate do in this matter?

What must be done before a bill passed can become a law? What is the President to do? If a bill be returned, what is to be done? When can it become a law? How must the votes be taken? What must be entered on the journal? When does a bill sent to the President become a law without his signature? What exception to this?

What orders, resolutions and votes must be submitted to the President? What exception? When can such orders, resolutions or votes take effect? If disapproved by the President, what then?

SECTION 8. The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes;

To establish an uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures;

To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;

To establish post offices and post roads;

To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;

To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court;

To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offenses against the law of nations;

To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;

To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years;

To provide and maintain a navy;

To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;

To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of government of the United States, and exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards, and other needful buildings;—and

To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or any department or officer thereof.

What power is given to Congress in the first paragraph of Section 8? What is meant by levying taxes? What are duties? imports? excises? What is meant by their being uniform?

What is meant by borrowing money on the credit of the United States? What by regulating commerce? What may Congress do in regard to naturalization and bankruptcies? What is meant by naturalization? By bankruptcye? Why should the rules be uniform? What may Congress do in regard to money and foreign coin? In regard to weights and measures? What punishment may it provide for? What are securities and current coin? What may Congress establish? What may it promote? How may it protect them? What are these exclusive rights of authors called? Of inventors? What tribunals may it establish? What are tribunals? What may Congress define and punish? What is meant by the

high seas? by the law of nations? What may Congress declare? What may it grant and what may it make? What are letters of marque and reprisals? What are captures? What is the power of Congress as to armies? As to the navy? What rules may it make? When may Congress provide for calling forth the militia? *What is the militia?* What else may Congress provide for? What is reserved to the States? Over what district may Congress exercise exclusive legislation? *What district was ceded to Congress?* Over what other places may Congress exercise authority? What are forts? magazines? arsenals? dockyards? What laws may Congress make?

SECTION 9. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed upon such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

No bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed.

No capitation, or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State.

No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to, or from one State, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

No money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public moneys shall be published from time to time.

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United

States; and no person holding an office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever, from any King, Prince, or foreign State.

The migration or importation of what class of persons is here referred to? What tax or duty might be imposed on such importation? Did such importations cease in 1808?

What shall not be suspended? What exemption? What is the writ of *habeas corpus*? What kind of bills and laws shall not be passed? What is a bill of attainder? An *ex post facto* law? What restrictions as to capitation and other direct taxes? What is a capitation tax? On what shall no tax or duty be laid? What is meant by *exported*? What prohibition as to ports in different States? What are ports? What is said about vessels going from one State to another? What restrictions on drawing money from the Treasury? What statement is to be made and published? What titles are forbidden to be granted? What are titles of nobility? What may not be accepted by United States officers without consent of Congress? Why not?

SECTION 10. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance or confederation; grant letters of marque and re-prisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the net produce of all duties and imposts laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress.

No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with an-

other State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

What may no State enter into? What is meant by this? What else are individual States forbidden to do? What is meant by tender? By impairing the obligations of contracts? What are the States forbidden to lay, and with what exception? To what are those laws subject? What is to be done with the net produce of duties and imposts laid by States? What else is a State forbidden to do without consent of Congress? When may a State engage in war without consent of Congress?

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and together with the Vice President, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States shall be appointed an elector.

The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes

shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such a majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said House shall in like manner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the vote shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors, shall be the Vice President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them by ballot the Vice President.

The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No person, except a natural-born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office, who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the

powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation or inability both of the President and Vice President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Before he enter on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

What is meant by the executive power? In whom is it vested? How long is the President's term of office? How long that of the Vice President? What is a Vice President?

How does each State appoint Electors of President and Vice President? What is the number of Electors in each State to be equal to? Who cannot be appointed an Elector?

[The third clause or paragraph of Article II is considerably modified by the Twelfth Amendment of the Constitution. Consequently the questions as to the details of the method of electing the President and Vice President are deferred, until that amendment is reached, in its place].

What may Congress determine as to choosing Electors? What is required as to the day on which they shall give their votes? *Why?*

Who alone are eligible to the office of President? *Does this apply also to the Vice President? Why?* To what age must a person have attained to be President? How long must he have been a resident within the United States?

When do the powers and duties of President devolve upon the Vice President? What may Congress provide for? How long does an acting President continue such? *Has any such case ever*

arisen? In how many instances has the Vice President been called to act?

What provision is made as to the President's compensation? What is the President forbidden to receive while in office? What oath must he take before he enters upon the execution of his office?

SECTION 2. The President shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several states, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they may think proper, in the President alone, in the courts of law or in the heads of departments.

The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

Of what is the President commander-in-chief? *Does he command in person?* When is he commander of the militia of the several States? What may he require of the principal officer of each ex-

ecutive department? Who are these principal officers? What may the President grant? What exception?

How does the President make treaties? How many Senators must concur? What officers does he nominate? Whose advice and consent is necessary to their appointment? What exception? What may Congress do in regard to inferior officers?

What vacancies may the President fill? When do commissions for this purpose expire?

SECTION 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may on extraordinary occasions convene both Houses or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive Ambassadors and other public Ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all of the officers of the United States.

Of what must the President give Congress information from time to time? What must he recommend? When may he convene the houses of Congress? When may he adjourn them, and to what time? Whom is he to receive? *What does this mean?* What care is he to take in regard to the laws? Whom is he to commission? *What does this mean?*

SECTION 4. The President, Vice President, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

When are the President, Vice President and other civil officers of the United States to be removed from office? Explain impeachment. Conviction. Bribery. By whom can the President be impeached?

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain

and establish. The judges, both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall at stated times receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

What is judicial power? In what is the judicial power of the United States vested? How long do the judges of the Supreme and inferior courts of the United States hold their offices? What provision is made in regard to their compensation?

SECTION 2. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States; between a State and citizens of another State; between citizens of different States; between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State and the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens or subjects.

In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact; with such exceptions, and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the

trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

To what cases does the judicial power extend? What is meant by equity? By treaties? By ambassadors, public ministers and consuls? By cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction? To what controversies does the judicial power extend?

In what cases has the Supreme Court original jurisdiction? What is meant by this? In what cases has it appellate jurisdiction? With what exceptions and under what regulations? What does appellate jurisdiction mean?

How are all crimes to be tried? What exception? Where must the trial be held? If the crime is not committed in the United States, where must the trial be held? *What do you understand by crimes?*

SECTION 3. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainer of treason shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture except during the life of the person attained.

What is treason against the United States declared to consist in? What is meant by "adhering to their enemies and giving them aid comfort?" On what alone can a person be convicted of treason?

What power has Congress as to the punishment of treason? What is meant by attainer of treason? What shall attainer of treason not work and with what exception? What is corruption of blood? What is forfeiture?

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts,

records and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

What faith and credit shall be given by each State? *What do you understand by this?* What may Congress prescribe? How shall Congress prescribe this?

SECTION 2. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

A person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another State, shall on demand of the executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

What are the citizens of each State entitled to under the Constitution? Explain what this means. What are immunities?

When are persons fleeing from justice to be delivered up? On what demand are they to be delivered? Where are they to be removed to?

How is the clause of Article IV, Section 2, of the Constitution which refers to persons "held to service or labor," affected by the Thirteenth Amendment of the Constitution? What is provided in this clause? Are persons held to service or labor in any other way than as slaves?

SECTION 3. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or part of States, without the consent of the legislatures of the States concerned as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

How may new States be admitted into the Union? Can a new State be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State? Can a new State be formed by the junction of two or more States or parts of States? *Have any new States ever been formed out of the territory of other States? How many States were there at first? How many new States have been formed and admitted into the Union? Which was the first State to be admitted? How many States are there now?*

What power has Congress in regard to the territory and other property belonging to the United States? What is meant by territory belonging to the United States? *Mention other kinds of property that may belong to the United States.* How is the Constitution forbidden to be construed, in this clause?

SECTION 4. The United States shall guaranty to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive, (when the Legislature cannot be convened,) against domestic violence.

What are the United States to guaranty to every State in the Union? *Can any State adopt any other than a republican form of government?* What is a republican form of government? From what shall the United States protect each State?

ARTICLE V.

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose Amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the legislature of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitu-

tion, when ratified by the legislatures of three fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress: *provided*, that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, shall in any manner effect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

In what case shall Congress propose amendments to the Constitution? When shall it call a convention for this purpose? When shall amendments thus proposed be valid as part of the Constitution?

What is the proviso respecting the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article? Recite these clauses.

Of what shall be no State deprived without its consent?

ARTICLE VI.

All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution as under the Confederation.

This Constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State legislature, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

What shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution as under the Confederation?

What shall be the supreme law of the land?

By what shall the judges in every State be bound?

Who shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support the Constitution of the United States?

What is said regarding religious test as a qualification for office?

ARTICLE VII.

The ratification of the conventions of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

Done in convention by the unanimous consent of the States present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the independence of the United States of America the twelfth. In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEO. WASHINGTON,
President and Deputy from Virginia.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.
JOHN LANGDON,
NICHOLAS GILMAN.
MASSACHUSETTS.
NATHANIEL GORHAM,
RUFUS KING.
CONNECTICUT.
WM. SAM'L JOHNSON,
ROGER SHERMAN.
NEW YORK.
ALEXANDER HAMILTON.
NEW JERSEY.
WIL. LIVINGSTON,
DAVID BREARLEY,
WM. PATERSON,
JONA. DAYTON.
PENNSYLVANIA.
B. FRANKLIN,
THOMAS MIFFLIN,
ROBT. MORRIS,
GEO. CLYMER,
TIOS. FITZSIMONS,
JARED INGERSOLL,
JAMES WILSON,
GOUV. MORRIS.

DELAWARE.
GEO. READ,
GUNNING BEDFORD, JUN'R,
JOHN DICKINSON,
RICHARD BASSETT,
JACO. BROOM.
MARYLAND.
JAMES M&HENRY,
DAN. OF ST. THOS. JENIFER,
DANL. CARROLL.
VIRGINIA.
JOHN BLAIR,
JAMES MADISON, JR.
NORTH CAROLINA.
WM. BLOUNT,
RICH'D DOBBS SPAIGHT,
HU. WILLIAMSON.
SOUTH CAROLINA.
J. RUTLEDGE,
CHAS. COATESWORTH PINCKNEY,
CHARLES PINCKNEY,
PIERCE BUTLER.
GEORGIA.
WILLIAM FEW,
ABR. BALDWIN.

Attest:

WILLIAM JACKSON, *Secretary.*

The ratification of how many States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution?

What is the final clause of the Constitution?

AMENDMENTS.

[The following amendments were proposed at the first session of the first Congress of the United States, which was begun and held at the city of New York, on the 4th of March, 1789, and were adopted by the requisite number—1 vol. Laws of U. S., p. 72.]

[The preamble and resolution following, preceded the original proposition of the amendments, and, as they have been supposed by a high equity judge, (8 Wendell's reports, p. 100,) to have an important bearing on the construction of those amendments, they are here inserted. They will be found in the journals of the first session of the first Congress.

Congress of the United States, begun and held at the city of New York, on Wednesday, the 4th of March, 1789. The conventions of a number of the States having, at the time of their adopting the Constitution, expressed a desire, in order to prevent misconstruction or abuse of its powers, that further declaratory and restrictive clauses should be added; and as extending the ground of public confidence in the government, will best insure the beneficent ends of its institution,—

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both houses concurring, that the following articles be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, as amendments to the constitution of the United States, all or any of which articles, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, to be valid to all intents and purposes as part of said Constitution, namely:]

When were the following twelve amendments proposed?

What desire was expressed by a Convention of a number of the States?

What resolution was adopted?

ARTICLE I.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

What is Congress prohibited from doing respecting an establishment of religion? What respecting freedom of speech or of the press? What respecting the right of the people to assemble and petition the government?

ARTICLE II.

A well regulated militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

What is necessary to the security of a free State? What right shall not be infringed?

ARTICLE III.

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

What is the law respecting the quartering of soldiers in any house in time of peace? What in time of war?

ARTICLE IV.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons and things to be seized.

What right of the people shall not be violated? When only shall warrants issue? How supported? What shall be described?

ARTICLE V.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

For what shall no person be held to answer? Except in what cases? How often shall any person be put in jeopardy of life or limb? In what shall he not be compelled to be a witness against himself? Of what shall he not be deprived? What is the law respecting the taking of private property?

ARTICLE VI.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

What right shall the accused enjoy in all criminal prosecutions? By whom shall he be tried? *Why should the trial be speedy and public?* Of what shall he be informed? With whom shall he be confronted? What process shall he have? What shall he have for defense?

ARTICLE VII.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

When shall the right of trial by jury be preserved? What is common law? What is the law respecting the re-examination of a fact tried by a jury?

ARTICLE VIII.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

What shall not be required? Nor imposed? Nor inflicted? What is bail?

ARTICLE IX.

The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

What is the law respecting the enumeration of certain rights? *What do you understand by this Article?*

ARTICLE X.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

What are reserved to the States respectively or to the people? *What is the meaning of the Article?*

ARTICLE XI.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens

of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State.

In what two cases shall not the judicial power of the United States be construed to extend in any suit in law or equity? Which article of the Constitution does this article amend? When was this amendment adopted?

ARTICLE XIII.

The electors shall meet in their respective States and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each; which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representative shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a ma-

jority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March, next following, the the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.

The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

Where shall the electors meet? In what manner shall they vote? For what officers shall they vote? What is the law respecting the residence of one of the officers voted for and the electors? Whom shall the electors name in their ballots? What distinct lists shall they make? What shall the electors do with the lists? To whom shall they be directed? Who shall open the certificates? In whose presence? What shall then be done? Who shall be declared elected? If no person have a majority what shall be done? From whom shall the President be chosen? In what manner shall the election be held? How shall the vote be taken? How many votes shall the representation from each State have? Of what shall a quorum consist? What shall be necessary to a choice? When shall the Vice President act as President?

Who shall be declared elected Vice President? If no person have a majority, who shall choose the Vice President? From what list of persons shall the choice be made? What shall be necessary to a choice? What shall constitute a ground of ineligibility to the office of Vice President? Which article and section of the Constitution is altered by this amendment? When was this amendment adopted?

ARTICLE XIII.

SECTION 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Where is slavery or involuntary servitude forbidden to exist? What is the exception? When was this amendment to the Constitution adopted?

SECTION 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

What is the law respecting the power of Congress to enforce this article?

ARTICLE XIV.

SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Who are citizens of the United States and of the State in which they reside? What is a State forbidden to do respecting citizens of the United States? Of what shall not a State deprive any person? What shall it not deny?

SECTION 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Rep-

resentatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

How shall Representatives be apportioned? Who shall be counted to form the basis of representation? Who shall be excluded? For what offices is it supposed the right to vote may be denied by a State to any of its male inhabitants? What may these inhabitants be respecting age and citizenship? What is the exception stated in connection with the abridging the right to vote at any election? If such right to vote is denied or abridged then how shall the basis of representation be reduced? Illustrate what is meant by this last clause?

SECTION 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President or Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; but Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

Who is forbidden in this Section from holding certain offices? For what offices are they ineligible? How may the disability be removed?

SECTION 4. The validity of the public debt of the

United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing the insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

What is forbidden to be questioned? What shall neither the United States nor any other State assume or pay? What shall be held illegal and void?

SECTION 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

What power shall Congress have? When was the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution made?

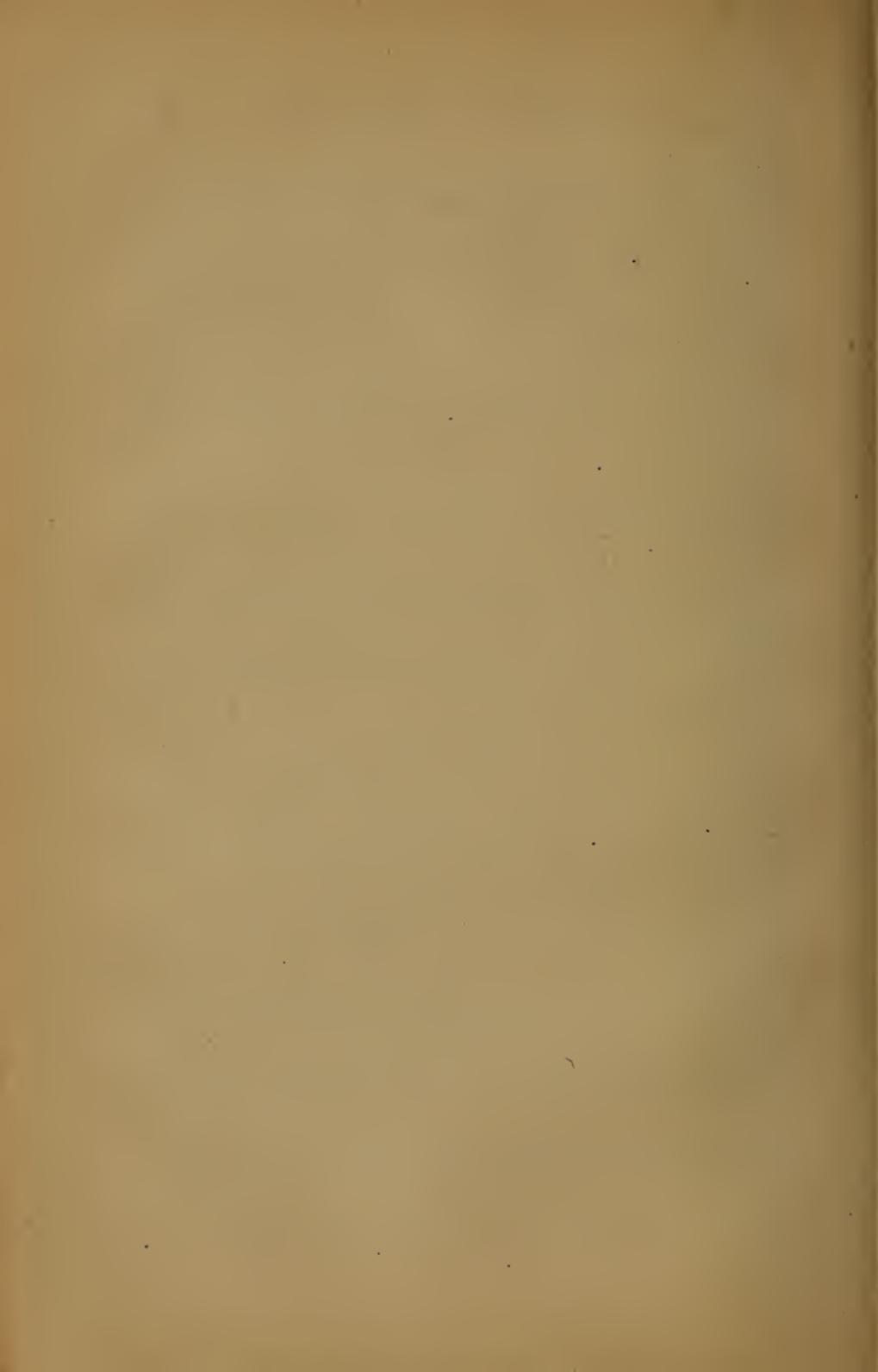
ARTICLE XV.

SECTION 1. The right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

What right shall not be denied or abridged? By whom? On what account?

SECTION 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

What power shall Congress have? When was this amendment to the Constitution made?



WISCONSIN.

TO TEACHERS.

The knowledge of the geography and history of Wisconsin to be obtained from the ordinary school books is of course very meager. A little book upon these subjects is to be desired, and it is hoped one may soon be prepared by some competent person.

In the meantime, teachers who use this book in school can profitably embrace the opportunity of imparting some instruction upon these points, in a familiar colloquial way, in addition to the few facts presented in the following historical notes. This instruction may be given to the whole school, and will increase the interest with which the advanced pupils will study the Constitution of the State.

Text-books upon the geography and history of the United States are sufficiently plentiful; but the teacher may tell all the children in school something about the Government of their country, and this will both increase the interest of those who study the Constitution, and cause many a younger pupil, especially in the mixed country schools, to listen with some intelligence to the recitations of the older pupils on the subject.

HISTORICAL NOTES.

Wisconsin derives its name from its principal river, termed by the Indians Wees-Kon-Son, meaning "the gathering of the waters." The "gathering" referred to was of the tributary streams above Portage city, formerly called Plover Portage.

In the year 1639, Green Bay is supposed to have been visited by Jean Nicolet, the Huron and Algonquin interpreter for the Canadian government.

In 1669, Father Claudius Allouez, founded a Roman Catholic Mission at Depere.

In 1673 Father James Marquette, starting from this Mission station, pursued his way up the Fox and down the Wisconsin, until he reached the grand waters of the Upper Mississippi. To him belongs the honor of being the first white man to discover this noble stream.

About the year 1745 the first permanent settlement in Wisconsin was made by a French colony at Green Bay, under the leadership of Augustin de Langlade.

In 1760 the country including Wisconsin was transferred from the dominion of France, with Canada and its dependencies, to that of Great Britain.

In 1796 it was transferred to the United States, having been governed in the meantime by the laws of Canada.

In 1818 the jurisdiction of the frontier settlements of Wisconsin was transferred to the Territory of Michigan, and the counties of Brown and Crawford, embracing the

whole Territory of Wisconsin, were established and organized.

In 1835, Michigan having become a State, JOHN S. HORNER, Secretary and acting Governor, convened a session of the Legislature at Green Bay, from the Territory west of Lake Michigan.

During this session of the Legislature, among the memorials to Congress was one asking for the organization of the Territory of Wisconsin, with the capital at Cassville, on the Mississippi river.

On the 20th of April, 1836, Congress passed an act establishing the Territorial Government of Wisconsin.

On the 4th of July in the same year, the Territory was fully organized. HENRY DODGE was appointed its first Governor; who by proclamation appointed the 25th day of October following, for the convening of the first Territorial Legislature, at Belmont, now in the county of La Fayette.

On the 6th of November 1837, the Second Session of the Territorial Legislature was convened at Burlington, now in the State of Iowa. At this session the seat of government was located at Madison.

On the 26th of November, 1838, the first session of the second Legislative Assembly was convened at Madison: the Territory having been divided by Congress on the 12th day of June preceding, and that part lying west of the Mississippi, established as a separate government under the name of Iowa.

On the 5th of October, 1846, a convention assembled at Madison, for the purpose of forming a State constitution, a draft of which was completed on the 16th day of December following. This was submitted to the people,

and rejected at the election held on the first Tuesday in April, 1847.

On the 16th day of December, 1847, a second convention was held at Madison, and a form of constitution agreed to; which was adopted by the people at an election held in April, 1848.

On the 29th day of May, 1848, Wisconsin was admitted into the Union.

QUESTIONS ON HISTORICAL NOTES.

From what does Wisconsin derive its name? To what did the meaning of the Indian name refer?

When and by whom is Green Bay supposed to have been visited? Where is Green Bay?

What was founded at Depere? When and by whom? Where is Depere?

Who is said to have started from this place? Who was he? What route did he take? What did he discover? Trace this route on the map. What belongs to him?

When was the first permanent settlement in Wisconsin made? By what nationality? Under whose leadership? When was the dominion of the country, including Wisconsin, transferred? To whom? With what?

When was it transferred to the United States? Under what laws had it previously been governed?

What change of jurisdiction took place in 1818?

What counties were established and organized?

When did Michigan become a State? What was convened at Green Bay? By whom? From what Territory?

What memorial was presented to Congress? Where was the Capital asked to be located?

What did Congress do in 1836?

When was the Territory of Wisconsin fully organized? How was it first governed?

When and where was the first Territorial Legislature appointed to convene?

When and where was the second Territorial Legislature convened?

Where was the seat of Government located?

When and where was the next Legislature convened?

What had been done by Congress respecting a division of Territory?

What name was given the separate Government?

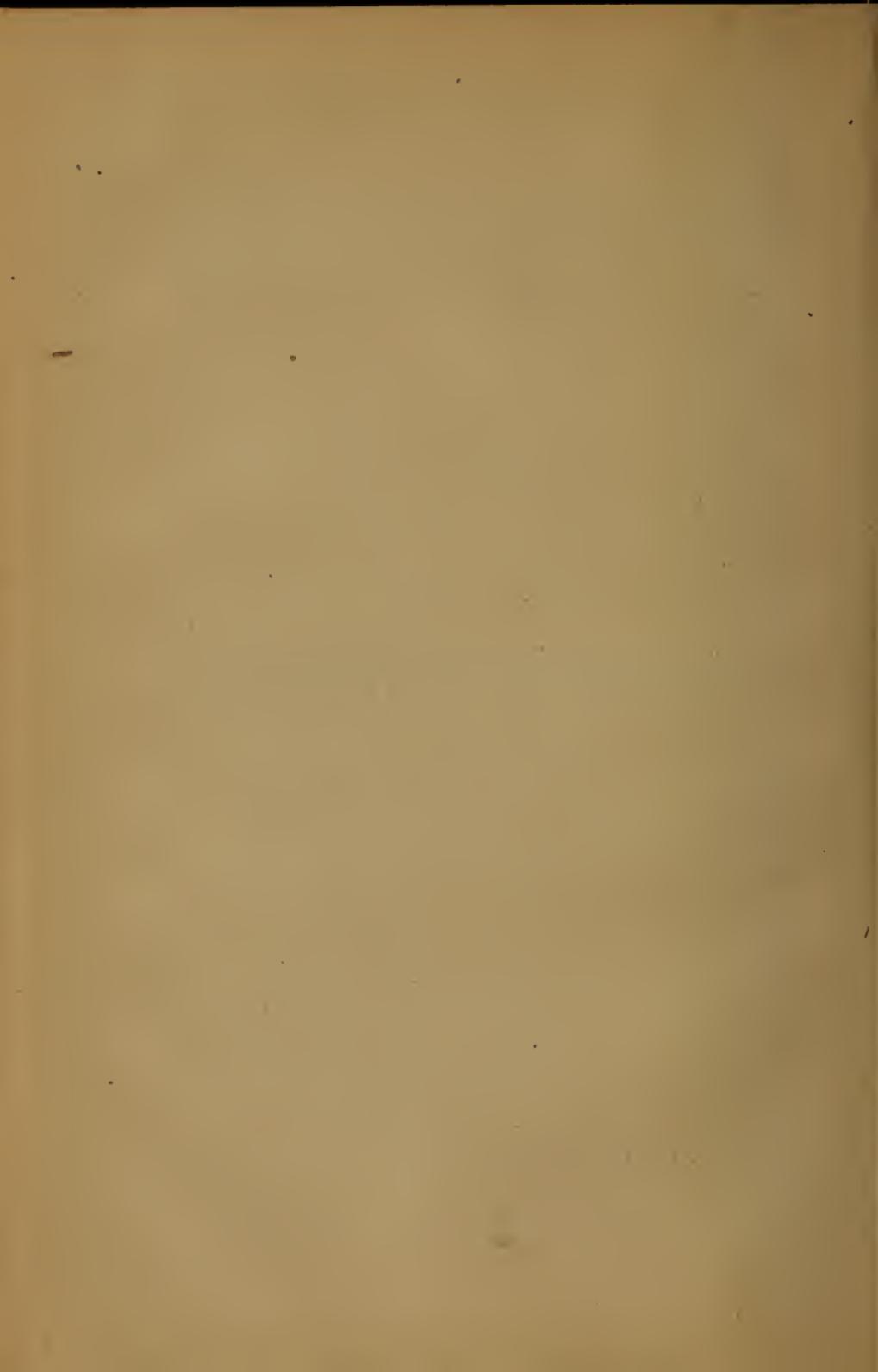
When and where did the first Constitutional Convention meet?

What was done by the people with the Constitution framed by the Convention?

When and where was the second Constitutional Convention held? What was the action of the people respecting the second Constitution?

When was Wisconsin admitted into the Union?

CONSTITUTION OF WISCONSIN.



CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF WISCONSIN.

PREAMBLE.

We, the people of Wisconsin, grateful to Almighty God for our freedom, in order to secure its blessings, form a more perfect government, insure domestic tranquillity, and promote the general welfare, do establish this Constitution.

What devout sentiment is expressed in the first part of this preamble? For what purposes was the Constitution of Wisconsin established?

ARTICLE I.

Declaration of Rights.

SECTION 1. All men are born equally free and independent, and have certain inherent rights: among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. To secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.

What is the declaration respecting all men? What are these rights? How are these rights secured? From what do governments derive their just powers?

SECTION 2. There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in this State, otherwise than for the punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted.

What is forbidden in this State? Except for what?

SECTION 3. Every person may freely speak, write, and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right, and no laws shall be passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech or of the press. In all criminal prosecutions or indictments for libel, the truth may be given in evidence; and if it shall appear to the jury that the matter charged as libelous be true, and was published with good motives and for justifiable ends, the party shall be acquitted; and the jury shall have the right to determine the law and the fact.

What may every person freely do? For what is he responsible? What laws are forbidden to be passed? In what may truth be given in evidence? When shall a jury acquit a party charged with libel? What right shall the jury have?

SECTION 4. The right of the people peaceably to assemble to consult for the common good, and to petition the government or any department thereof shall never be abridged.

What right of the people shall never be abridged?

SECTION 5. The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate; and shall extend to all cases at law, without regard to the amount in controversy; but a jury trial may be waived by the parties in all cases, in the manner prescribed by law.

What right shall remain inviolate? To what shall it extend? What may be waived by the parties in all cases?

SECTION 6. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor shall excessive fines be imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishment inflicted.

What is forbidden to be required? to be imposed?—inflicted?

SECTION 7. In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to be heard by himself and counsel;

to demand the nature and cause of the accusation against him; to meet the witnesses face to face; to have compulsory process to compel the attendance of witnesses in his behalf; and in prosecutions by indictment or information, to a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the county or district wherein the offense shall have been committed; which county or district shall have been previously ascertained by law.

What right as to a hearing shall the accused enjoy in all criminal prosecutions? What right respecting the nature and cause of the accusation against him? respecting witnesses? respecting trial by jury?

SECTION 8. No person shall be held to answer for a criminal offense, unless on the presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases of impeachment, or in cases cognizable by justices of the peace, or arising in the army or navy, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger; and no person for the same offense shall be put twice in jeopardy of punishment, nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself. All persons shall before conviction be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offenses, when the proof is evident or the presumption great; and the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require.

For what is a person forbidden to be put twice in jeopardy? What shall he not be compelled to be? What privilege shall all persons have before conviction? What exception? What is forbidden to be suspended? State the exception?

SECTION 9. Every person is entitled to a certain remedy in the laws, for all injuries or wrongs he may receive in his person, property or character; he ought to

obtain justice freely, and without being obliged to purchase it, completely and without denial, promptly and without delay, conformably to the laws.

To what is every person entitled? What ought he to obtain?

SECTION 10. Treason against the State shall consist only in levying war against the same, or in adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

In what shall treason consist? What shall be necessary to convict a person of treason?

SECTION 11. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

What rights of the people shall not be violated? What shall be necessary for a warrant to issue? What shall be described?

SECTION 12. No bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, nor any law impairing the obligation of contracts, shall ever be passed; and no conviction shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture of estate.

What is forbidden to be passed? What shall no conviction work? What is corruption of blood?

SECTION 13. The property of no person shall be taken for public use without just compensation therefor.

What is forbidden in this section?

SECTION 14. All lands within the State are declared

to be allodial, and feudal tenures are prohibited. Leases and grants of agricultural land, for a longer term than fifteen years, in which rent or service of any kind shall be reserved, and all fines and like restraints upon alienation, reserved in any grant of land hereafter made, are declared to be void.

What are all lands within the State declared to be? What is meant by this? What are prohibited? What are feudal tenures? What are declared to be void?

SECTION 15. No distinction shall ever be made by law between resident aliens and citizens, in reference to the possession, enjoyment, or descent of property.

What distinction is forbidden to be made? What is meant by an alien? What is descent of property?

SECTION 16. No person shall be imprisoned for debt arising out of, or founded on a contract, expressed or implied.

What is forbidden in this section?

SECTION 17. The privilege of the debtor to enjoy the necessary comforts of life shall be recognized by wholesome laws, exempting a reasonable amount of property from seizure or sale for the payment of any debt or liability hereafter contracted.

What shall be recognized by wholesome laws? What shall be exempted from seizure or sale?

SECTION 18. The right of every man to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of his own conscience shall never be infringed, nor shall any man be compelled to attend, erect, or support any place of worship, or to maintain any ministry, against his consent. Nor shall any control of or interference with the rights of conscience be permitted, or any preference be given

by law to any religious establishments or mode of worship. Nor shall any money be drawn from the treasury for the benefit of religious societies or religious or theological seminaries.

What right shall never be infringed? What shall no man be compelled to do? What shall not be permitted by law? What preference shall not be given? What prohibition is there respecting drawing money from the treasury.

SECTION 19. No religious tests shall ever be required as a qualification for any office of public trust, under the State, and no person shall be rendered incompetent to give evidence in any court of law or equity, in consequence of his opinions on the subject of religion.

What shall never be required? What is said respecting the religious opinions of any person?

SECTION 20. The military shall be in strict subordination to the civil power.

What is the relation of the military to the civil power?

SECTION 21. Writs of error shall never be prohibited by law.

What shall never be prohibited? What are writs of error?

SECTION 22. The blessings of a free government can only be maintained by a firm adherence to justice, moderation, temperance, frugality and virtue, and by frequent recurrence to fundamental principles.

How can the blessings of a free government be maintained?

ARTICLE II.

Boundaries.

SECTION 1. It is hereby ordained and declared that the State of Wisconsin doth consent and accept of the boundaries prescribed in the act of Congress entitled "an

act to enable the people of Wisconsin Territory to form a Constitution and State Government, and for the admission of such State into the Union;" approved August sixth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, to-wit:—beginning at the northeast corner of the State of Illinois, that is to say, at a point in the center of lake Michigan where the line of forty-two degrees and thirty minutes of north latitude crosses the same; thence, running with the boundary of State Michigan, through lake Michigan, Green Bay, to the mouth of the Menomonee river; thence up the channel of the said river to the Brule river; thence up said last mentioned river to lake Brule; thence along the southern shore of lake Brule, in a direct line to the center of the channel between Middle and South Islands, in the Lake of the Desert; thence in a direct line to the head waters of the Montreal river, as marked upon the survey made by Captain Cram; thence down the main channel of the Montreal river to the middle of lake Superior; thence through the center of lake Superior to the mouth of the St. Louis river; thence up the main channel of said river to the first rapids in the same, above the Indian village, according to Nicollet's map; thence due south to the main branch of the river St. Croix; thence down the main channel of said river to the Mississippi; thence down the center of the main channel of that river to the northwest corner of the State of Illinois; thence due east with the northern boundary of the State of Illinois, to the place of beginning, as established by "an act to enable the people of the Illinois Territory to form a Constitution and State Government, and for the admission of such State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States," approved April

18th, 1818. [**Provided, however,*] That the following alteration of the aforesaid boundary be, and hereby is, proposed to the Congress of the United States as the preference of the State of Wisconsin, and if the same shall be assented and agreed to by the Congress of the United States, then the same shall be and forever remain obligatory on the State of Wisconsin, viz: leaving the aforesaid boundary line at the foot of the rapids of the St. Louis river; thence, in a direct line bearing southwesterly, to the mouth of the Iskodewabo, or Rum river, where the same empties into the Mississippi river; thence down the main channel of the said Mississippi river, as prescribed in the aforesaid boundary].

What is ordained and declared by this section? When was the act mentioned, approved? Where does the boundary line begin? Give the boundaries of the State.

SECTION 2. The propositions contained in the act of Congress are hereby accepted, ratified and confirmed, and shall remain irrevocable without the consent of the United States; and it is hereby ordained that this State shall never interfere with the primary disposition of the soil within the same, by the United States, nor with any regulations Congress may find necessary for securing the title in such soil to *bona fide* purchasers thereof; and no tax shall be imposed on land the property of the United States; and in no case shall non-resident proprietors be taxed higher than residents. *Provided,* That nothing in this Constitution, or in the act of Congress aforesaid, shall in any manner prejudice or affect the right of the State of Wisconsin to five hundred thousand acres of land granted to said State, and to be hereafter selected and located, by and under the act of Congress, entitled

* Not assented to by Congress..

"an act to appropriate the proceeds of sales of the public lands, and grant pre-emption rights," approved September fourth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one.

What is declared respecting the propositions contained in the act of Congress? What is hereby ordained? What is forbidden to be imposed? What is said respecting non-resident proprietors? What proviso follows?

ARTICLE III.

Suffrage.

SECTION 1. Every male person, of the age of twenty-one years or upwards, belonging to either of the following classes, who shall have resided in the State for one year next preceding any election, shall be deemed a qualified elector at such election:

1. White citizens of the United States.
2. White persons of foreign birth, who shall have declared their intention to become citizens, conformably to the laws of the United States on the subject of naturalization.
3. Persons of Indian blood, who have once been declared by law of Congress to be citizens of the United States, any subsequent law of Congress to the contrary notwithstanding.
4. Civilized persons of Indian descent, not members of any tribe. *Provided*, That the Legislature, may at any time, extend by law the right of suffrage to persons not herein enumerated; but no such law shall be in force until the same shall have submitted to a vote of the people at a general election, and approved by a majority of all the votes cast at such election.

What must be the sex and age of a qualified elector? What four classes of persons are enumerated to one of which such elector must belong? What right is given the Legislature in the proviso? When shall any law extending suffrage be in force?

SECTION 2. No person under guardianship, *non compos mentis*, or insane, shall be qualified to vote at any election; nor shall any person convicted of treason or felony be qualified to vote at any election unless restored to civil rights.

Who are disqualified from voting in the first part of this section? Who in the second part? What does *non compos mentis* mean?

SECTION 3. All votes shall be given by ballot, except for such township officers as may by law be directed or allowed to be otherwise chosen.

How shall all votes be given? What exception?

SECTION 4. No person shall be deemed to have lost his residence in this State by reason of his absence on business of the United States, or of this State.

What is the law regarding loss of residence?

SECTION 5. No soldier, seaman, or marine, in the army or navy of the United States, shall be deemed a resident of this State in consequence of being stationed within the same.

Who shall not be deemed a resident of Wisconsin?

SECTION 6. Laws may be passed excluding from the right of suffrage all persons who have been or may be convicted of bribery or larceny, or of any infamous crime, and depriving every person who shall make, or become directly or indirectly interested in, any bet or wager depending upon the result of any election, from the right to vote at such election.

Who may be excluded from the right of suffrage? Who may be deprived of such right?

ARTICLE IV.

Legislative.

SECTION 1. The legislative power shall be vested in a Senate and Assembly.

In what shall the legislative power be vested?

SECTION 2. The number of the members of the Assembly shall never be less than fifty-four, nor more than one hundred. The Senate shall consist of a number not more than one-third, nor less than one-fourth, of the number of the members of the Assembly.

What is the number of the members of the Assembly? Of what number shall the Senate consist?

SECTION 3. The Legislature shall provide by law for an enumeration of the inhabitants of the State, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, and at the end of every ten years thereafter; and at their first session after such enumeration, and also after each enumeration made by the authority of the United States, the Legislature shall apportion and district anew the members of the Senate and Assembly, according to the number of inhabitants, excluding Indians not taxed, and soldiers and officers of the United States army and navy.

What shall the Legislature provide by law? In what year? How often thereafter? When shall the Legislature apportion and district anew the members of the Senate and Assembly? On what basis?

SECTION 4. The members of the Assembly shall be chosen annually by single districts on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November, by the qualified electors of the several districts; such districts to be bounded by county, precinct, town or ward lines, to con-

sist of contiguous territory, and be in as compact form as practicable.

How shall the Members of the Assembly be chosen? When? by whom? How shall Assembly districts be bounded? To consist of what? Of what form?

SECTION 5. The Senators shall be chosen by single districts of convenient contiguous territory, at the same time and in the same manner as members of the Assembly are required to be chosen, and no Assembly district shall be divided in the formation of a Senate district. The Senate districts shall be numbered in regular series, and the Senators chosen by the odd numbered districts shall go out of office at the expiration of the first year, and the Senators chosen by the even numbered districts shall go out of office at the expiration of the second year, and thereafter the Senators shall be chosen for the term of two years.

How shall Senators be chosen? At what time and in what manner? What is the law respecting the formation of a Senate district? How shall Senate districts be numbered? Who shall go out of office at the expiration of the first year? Who at the expiration of the second year? For what time shall Senators thereafter be chosen?

SECTION 6. No person shall be eligible to the Legislature who shall not have resided one year within the State, and be a qualified elector in the district which he may be chosen to represent.

Who shall not be considered eligible to the Legislature?

SECTION 7. Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day and may compel the attendance of absent members,

in such manner and under such penalties as each House may provide.

Of what shall each House be the judge? What shall constitute a quorum? What may a smaller number do? What may they compel?

SECTION 8. Each House may determine the rules of its own proceedings, punish for contempt and disorderly behavior, and with the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members elected, expel a member; but no member shall be expelled the second time for the same cause.

What shall each House determine?—punish? When expel? What is the limit of expulsion?

SECTION 9. Each House shall choose its own officers, and the Senate shall choose a temporary President, when the Lieutenant Governor shall not attend as President, or shall act as Governor.

What shall each House choose? In what circumstances shall the Senate choose a temporary President?

SECTION 10. Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and publish the same, except such parts as require secrecy. The doors of each House shall be kept open except when the public welfare shall require secrecy. Neither House shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days.

What shall each House keep and publish? What exception? What shall be kept open? What exception? What shall neither House do?

SECTION 11. The Legislature shall meet at the seat of Government, at such time as shall be provided by law, once in each year, and no oftener, unless convened by the Governor.

Where and when shall the Legislature meet? How often? What exception?

SECTION 12. No member of the Legislature shall, during the term for which he was elected, be appointed or elected to any civil office in the State which shall have been created, or the emoluments of which shall have been increased, during the term for which he was elected.

To what office shall members not be appointed?

SECTION 13. No person being a member of Congress, or holding any military or civil office under the United States, shall be eligible to a seat in the Legislature; and if any person shall, after his election as a member of the Legislature, be elected to Congress, or be appointed to any office, civil or military, under the government of the United States, his acceptance thereof shall vacate his seat.

Who shall be ineligible to a seat in the Legislature? When shall a member vacate his seat?

SECTION 14. The Governor shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies as may occur in either House of the Legislature.

What shall the Governor issue? For what purpose?

SECTION 15.—Members of the Legislature shall, in all cases except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest; nor shall they be subject to any civil process, during the session of the Legislature, nor for fifteen days next before the commencement and after the termination of each session.

From what shall members of the Legislature be privileged? What exception? To what shall they not be subject? For what time?

SECTION 16. No member of the Legislature shall be liable in any civil action or criminal prosecution whatever, for words spoken in debate.

For what shall no member of the Legislature be liable?

SECTION 17. The style of the laws of the State shall be, "The people of the State of Wisconsin, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows," and no law shall be enacted except by bill.

What shall be the style of the laws of the State? How shall a law be enacted?

SECTION 18. No private or local bill, which may be passed by the Legislature, shall embrace more than one subject, and that shall be expressed in the title.

What shall no private or local bill embrace? What shall be expressed?

SECTION 19. Any bill may originate in either House of the Legislature; and a bill passed by one House may be amended by the other.

Where may a bill originate? What is the law respecting amendments?

SECTION 20. The yeas and nays of the members of either House, on any question, shall, at the request of one-sixth of those present, be entered on the journal.

What shall be entered on the journal?

SECTION 21. Each member of the Legislature shall receive for his services, ~~one~~ two dollars and fifty cents for each day's attendance during the session, and ten cents for every mile he shall travel in going to and returning from the place of the meeting of the Legislature on the most usual route.

[This section has been amended, see amendments Art. IV.]

SECTION 22. The Legislature may confer upon the Boards of Supervisors of the several counties of the state, such powers, of a local, legislative, and administrative character, as they shall from time to time prescribe.

What may the Legislature confer upon the Boards of Supervisors of the several counties of the State?

SECTION 23. The Legislature shall establish but one system of town and county government, which shall be as nearly uniform as practicable.

What system of town and county government shall the Legislature establish?

SECTION 24. The Legislature shall never authorize any lottery, or grant any divorce.

What is the Legislature forbidden to authorize or grant?

SECTION 25. The Legislature shall provide by law that all stationery required for the use of the State, and all printing authorized and required by them to be done for their use, or for the State, shall be let by contract to the lowest bidder; but the Legislature may establish a maximum price. No member of the Legislature, or other State officer shall be interested, either directly or indirectly, in any such contract.

What is the law respecting stationery and printing? What may the Legislature establish? What is forbidden to a member of the Legislature or other State officer?

SECTION 26. The Legislature shall never grant any extra compensation to any public officer, agent, servant, or contractor, after the services shall have been rendered or the contract entered into. Nor shall the compensation of any public officer be increased or diminished during his term of office.

What is the Legislature forbidden to do respecting extra compensation? What is the law respecting the compensation of any public officer?

SECTION 27. The Legislature shall direct by law in

what manner and in what court suits may be brought against the State.

What shall the Legislature direct respecting suits brought against the State?

SECTION 28. Members of the Legislature, and all officers, executive and judicial, except such inferior officers as may be by law exempted, shall, before they enter upon the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe an oath or affirmation to support the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of the State of Wisconsin, and faithfully to discharge the duties of their respective offices to the best of their ability.

What officers are required to take and subscribe an oath or affirmation? What exception? What oath or affirmation shall they take?

SECTION 29. The Legislature shall determine what persons shall constitute the militia of the State, and may provide for organizing and disciplining the same, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

What shall the Legislature determine respecting the militia? For what may it provide?

SECTION 30. In all elections to be made by the Legislature, the members thereof shall vote *viva voce*, and their votes shall be entered on the journal.

What shall be the manner of voting in all elections to be made by the Legislature? Where shall the vote be entered?

ARTICLE V.

Executive.

SECTION 1. The executive power shall be vested in a Governor, who shall hold his office for two years. A Lieutenant Governor shall be elected at the same time, and for the same term.

In whom shall the executive power be vested? How long is the Governor's term of office. What is the law respecting the Lieutenant Governor?

SECTION 2. No person, except a citizen of the United States and a qualified elector of the State, shall be eligible to the office of Governor or Lieutenant Governor.

Who shall be eligible to the office of Governor and Lieutenant Governor?

SECTION 3. The Governor and Lieutenant Governor shall be elected by the qualified electors of the State, at the times and places of choosing Members of the Legislature. The persons respectively having the highest number of votes for Governor and Lieutenant Governor shall be elected. But in case two or more shall have an equal and the highest number of votes for Governor or Lieutenant Governor, the two Houses of the Legislature, at its next annual session, shall forthwith, by joint ballot, choose one of the persons so having an equal and the highest number of votes for Governor or Lieutenant Governor. The returns of election for Governor and Lieutenant Governor shall be made in such manner as shall be provided by law.

In what manner shall the Governor and Lieutenant Governor be elected? Who shall be declared elected? If there is no election what shall the two Houses of the Legislature do? What is said respecting the returns of election?

SECTION 4. The Governor shall be Commander-in-Chief of the military and naval forces of the State. He shall have the power to convene the Legislature on extraordinary occasions; and in case of invasion, or danger from the prevalence of contagious disease at the seat of the Government, he may convene them at any other suitable place within the State. He shall communicate to the

Legislature, at every session, the condition of the State, and recommend such matters to them for their consideration, as he may deem expedient. He shall transact all necessary business with the officers of the Government, civil and military. He shall expedite all such measures as may be resolved upon by the Legislature, and shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

Of what shall the Governor be Commander in Chief? *Does he command in person?* What power shall he have? What shall he communicate? transact? expedite? take care?

SECTION 5. The Governor shall receive during his continuance in office, an annual compensation of one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

This section has been amended. See Amendments. Article V.

SECTION 6. The Governor shall have power to grant reprieves, commutations, and pardons, after conviction, for all offenses, except treason and cases of impeachment, upon such conditions and with such restrictions and limitations as he may think proper, subject to such regulations as may be provided by law relative to the manner of applying for pardons. Upon conviction for treason, he shall have the power to suspend the execution of the sentence until the case shall be reported to the Legislature, at its next meeting, when the Legislature shall either pardon, or commute the sentence, direct the execution of the sentence, or grant a further reprieve. He shall annually communicate to the Legislature each case of reprieve, commutation or pardon granted, stating the name of the convict, the crime of which he was convicted, the sentence and its date, and the date of the commutation, pardon, or reprieve, with his reasons for granting the same.

In the first part of this Section what power shall the Governor have? What exceptions? What power in conviction of treason? What shall the Legislature do? What shall he annually communicate to the Legislature?

SECTION 7. In case of the impeachment of the Governor, or his removal from office, death, inability from mental or physical disease, resignation, or absence from the State, the powers and duties of the office shall devolve upon the Lieutenant Governor, for the residue of the term, or until the Governor, absent or impeached, shall have returned, or the disability shall cease. But when the Governor shall, with the consent of the Legislature, be out of the State in time of war, at the head of the military force thereof, he shall continue Commander-in-Chief of the military force of the State.

In what cases shall the duties of Governor devolve upon the Lieutenant Governor? For what time? In what case shall the Governor when absent continue Commander-in-Chief of the military force of the State?

SECTION 8. The Lieutenant Governor shall be President of the Senate, but shall have only a casting vote therein. If during a vacancy in the office of Governor, the Lieutenant Governor shall be impeached, displaced, resign, die, or from mental or physical disease become incapable of performing the duties of his office, or be absent from the State, the Secretary of State shall act as Governor until the vacancy shall be filled, or the disability shall cease.

Who shall be President of the Senate? What power shall he have in the Senate? In what case shall the Secretary of State act as Governor? For what time?

SECTION 9. The Lieutenant Governor shall receive double the *per diem* allowance of Members of the Senate, for every day's attendance as President of the Senate,

and the same mileage as shall be allowed to Members of the Legislature.

This section has been amended—see Amendments, Art. V.

SECTION 10. Every bill which shall have passed the Legislature shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the Governor. If he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large upon the journal and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of the members present shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of the members present, it shall become a law. But in all such cases, the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the members voting for or against the bill, shall be entered on the journal of each House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within three days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, unless the Legislature shall, by their adjournment, prevent its return; in which case it shall not be a law.

What is necessary before a bill can become a law? What shall the Governor do? If a bill be returned what shall be done? What shall the House do originating it? When shall it become a law? How shall the votes be taken? When does a bill sent to the Governor become a law without his signature—what exception.

ARTICLE VI.

Administrative.

SECTION 1. There shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State, at the times and places of choosing

the members of the Legislature, a Secretary of State, Treasurer, and Attorney General, who shall severally hold their offices for the term of two years.

For the election of what officers does this section make provision? For what time shall they serve?

SECTION 2. The Secretary of State shall keep a fair record of the official acts of the Legislature and Executive Department of the State, and shall, when required, lay the same and all matters relative thereto before either branch of the Legislature. He shall be *ex officio* auditor, and shall perform such other duties as shall be assigned him by law. He shall receive as a compensation for his services, yearly, such sum as shall be provided by law, and shall keep his office at the seat of government.

What record shall the Secretary of State keep? What shall he be required to do? What duties shall he perform? What compensation shall he receive?

SECTION 3. The powers, duties and compensation of the Treasurer and Attorney General shall be prescribed by law.

What is said respecting the Treasurer and Attorney General?

SECTION 4. Sheriffs, Coroners, Registers of Deeds, and District Attorneys shall be chosen by the electors of the respective counties, once in every two years, and as often as vacancies shall happen. Sheriffs shall hold no other office, and be ineligible for two years next succeeding the termination of their offices. They may be required by law to renew their security from time to time; and in default of giving such new security, their offices shall be deemed vacant. But the county shall never be made responsible for the acts of the Sheriff. The gov-

ernor may remove any officer in this section mentioned, giving to such officer a copy of the charges against him, and an opportunity of being heard in his defense.

For the election of what officers does this section make provision? What is said of Sheriffs? What shall be required of them? What penalties for non-compliance? For what shall the county never be made responsible? Whom may the Governor remove?

ARTICLE VII.

Judiciary.

SECTION 1. The court for the trial of impeachments shall be composed of the senate. The House of Representatives shall have the power of impeaching all civil officers of this State, for corrupt conduct in office, or for crimes and misdemeanors; but a majority of all the members elected shall concur in an impeachment. On the trial of an impeachment against the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor shall not act as a member of the court. No judicial officer shall exercise his office after he shall have been impeached, until his acquittal. Before the trial of an impeachment, the members of the court shall take an oath or affirmation truly and impartially to try the impeachment, according to evidence; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, or removal from office and disqualification to hold any office of honor, profit or trust, under the State; but the party impeached shall be liable to indictment, trial, and punishment according to law.

Who shall be the court for the trial of impeachment? Who shall have the power to impeach and for what? When shall the Lieutenant Governor not act as a member of the court? What shall be required before the trial of an impeachment? What is neces-

sary for a conviction? To what shall judgment in cases of impeachment extend? To what shall the party impeached be liable?

SECTION 2. The judicial power of this State, both as to matters of law and equity, shall be vested in a Supreme Court, Circuit Courts, Courts of Probate and in Justices of the Peace. The Legislature may also vest such jurisdiction as shall be deemed necessary in municipal courts, and shall have power to establish inferior courts in the several counties, with limited civil and criminal jurisdiction. *Provided*, That the jurisdiction which may be vested in municipal courts shall not exceed, in their respective municipalities, that of circuit courts in their respective circuits, as prescribed in this Constitution; and that the Legislature shall provide as well for the election of judges of the municipal courts as of the judges of inferior courts, by the qualified electors of the respective jurisdictions. The term of office of the judges of the said municipal and inferior courts shall not be longer than that of the judges of the circuit courts.

In what shall the judicial power of the State be vested? In what other courts may the Legislature vest jurisdiction? What further power shall the Legislature have? What proviso follows?

What shall be the term of office of the judges of municipal and inferior courts?

SECTION 3. The Supreme Court, except in cases otherwise provided in this constitution, shall have appellate jurisdiction only, which shall be coextensive with the State; but in no case removed to the Supreme Court, shall a trial by jury be allowed. The Supreme Court shall have a general superintending control over all inferior courts; it shall have power to issue writs of habeas corpus, mandamus, injunction, quo warranto,

certiorari and other original and remedial writs, and to hear and determine the same.

What is the Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court? *What is appellate jurisdiction?* What is said of a trial by jury? What superintending power shall the Supreme Court have? What further power?

SECTION 4. For the term of five years, and thereafter until the Legislature shall otherwise provide, the judges of the several Circuit Courts shall be judges of the Supreme Court, four of whom shall constitute a quorum, and the concurrence of a majority of the judges present shall be necessary to a decision. The Legislature shall have power, if they should think it expedient and necessary, to provide by law for the organization of a separate Supreme Court with the jurisdiction and powers prescribed in this Constitution, to consist of one Chief Justice and two Associate justices to be elected by the qualified electors of the State, at such time and in such manner as the Legislature may provide. The separate Supreme Court, when so organized, shall not be changed or discontinued by the Legislature; the judges thereof shall be so classified that but one of them shall go out of office at the same time, and their term of office shall be the same as provided for the judges of the Circuit Court. And whenever the Legislature may consider it necessary to establish a separate Supreme Court, they shall have the power to reduce the number of the Circuit Judges to four, and subdivide the Judicial Circuits, but no such subdivision or reduction shall take effect until after the expiration of the term of some one of the said judges, or until a vacancy occur by some other means.

Who shall be judges of the Supreme Court? How many constitute a quorum? What is necessary to a decision? What power

shall the Legislature have? *Have we a Supreme Court?* What shall not be changed or discontinued by the Legislature? How shall the judges be classified? What power shall the Legislature possess respecting the reduction of the number of Circuit Judges? Under what conditions?

SECTION 5. The State shall be divided into four judicial circuits, to be composed as follows: The First Circuit shall comprise the counties of Racine, Walworth, Rock, and Green. The Second Circuit, the counties of Milwaukee, Waukesha, Jefferson, and Dane. The Third Circuit, the counties of Washington, Dodge, Columbia, Marquette, Sauk, and Portage. The Fourth Circuit, the counties of Brown, Manitowoc, Sheboygan, Fond du Lac, Winnebago, and Calumet. And the Fifth Circuit shall comprise the counties of Iowa, La Fayette, Grant, Crawford, and St. Croix; and the county of Richland shall be attached to Iowa, and the county of Chippewa to the county of Crawford, and the county of La Pointe to the county of St Croix, for judicial purposes, until otherwise provided by the Legislature.

SECTION 6. The Legislature may alter the limits, or increase the number of circuits, making them as compact and convenient as practicable, and bounding them by county lines, but no such alteration or increase shall have the effect to remove a judge from office. In case of an increase of circuits, the judge or judges shall be elected as provided in this Constitution, and receive a salary not less than that herein provided for the judges of the Circuit Court.

What may the Legislature alter or increase? What effect shall no such alteration or increase have? What shall be done in case of an increase of circuits? What is said respecting the salary of judges.

SECTION 7. For each circuit there shall be a judge

chosen by the qualified electors therein, who shall hold his office as is provided in this Constitution, and until his successor shall be chosen and qualified; and after he shall have been elected, he shall reside in the circuit for which he was elected. One of said judges shall be designated as Chief Justice, in such manner as the Legislature shall provide. And the Legislature shall, at its first session, provide by law, as well for the election of as for classifying the judges of the Circuit Court, to be elected under this Constitution, in such a manner that one of said judges shall go out of office in two years, one in three years, one in four years, one in five years, and one in six years, and thereafter the judge elected to fill the office shall hold the same for six years.

What is the law respecting the election of a judge in each circuit? Where shall he reside? What shall one of the judges be named? (The Chief Justice now belongs to the Supreme Court.) What is the law respecting the terms of office of the Judges?

SECTION 8. The Circuit Courts shall have original jurisdiction in all matters, civil and criminal, within this State, not excepted in this Constitution, and not hereafter prohibited by law, and appellate jurisdiction from all inferior courts and tribunals, and a supervisory control over the same. They shall also have the power to issue writs of habeas corpus, mandamus, injunction, quo warranto, certiorari, and all other writs necessary to carry into effect their orders, judgments, and decrees, and give them a general control over inferior courts and jurisdictions.

What is the jurisdiction of the Circuit Courts? What power shall they have?

SECTION 9. When a vacancy shall happen in the office of Judge of the Supreme or Circuit Courts, such

vacancy shall be filled by an appointment of the Governor, which shall continue until a successor is elected and qualified; and when elected, such successor shall hold his office the residue of the unexpired term. There shall be no election for a judge or judges at any general election for State or county officers, nor within thirty days either before or after such election.

How shall a vacancy in the office of Judge of the Supreme or Circuit Court be filled? What is the law respecting the election of a Judge?

SECTION 10. Each of the Judges of the Supreme and Circuit Courts shall receive a salary, payable quarterly, of not less than one thousand five hundred dollars annually; they shall receive no fees of office, or other compensation than their salaries; they shall hold no office of public trust, except a judicial office, during the term for which they are respectively elected, and all votes for either of them, for any office except a judicial office, given by the Legislature or the people, shall be void. No person shall be eligible to the office of Judge, who shall not at the time of his election, be a citizen of the United States, and have attained the age of twenty-five years, and be a qualified elector within the jurisdiction for which he may be chosen.

(That portion of the section relating to the salary of Judges has been amended).

What are Judges forbidden to hold? What is said respecting votes given for any office except a judicial office? Who shall be ineligible to the office of Judge?

SECTION 11. The Supreme Court shall hold at least one term annually, at the seat of government of the State, at such time as shall be provided by law, and the Legislature may provide for holding other terms, and at other places, when they may deem it necessary. A Cir-

cuit Court shall be held at least twice in each year, in each County of this State, organized for judicial purposes. The judges of the Circuit Court may hold courts for each other, and shall do so when required by law.

What shall the Supreme Court hold? For what may the Legislature provide? Where and how often shall a Circuit Court be held? What may the Judges of the Circuit Court hold?

SECTION 12. There shall be a Clerk of the Circuit Court chosen in each county organized for judicial purposes, by the qualified electors thereof, who shall hold his office for two years, subject to removal, as shall be provided by law. In case of a vacancy, the Judge of the circuit Court shall have the power to appoint a Clerk, until the vacancy shall have been filled by an election. The Clerk thus elected or appointed shall give such security as the Legislature may require; and when elected, shall hold his office for a full term. The Supreme Court shall appoint its own Clerk, and the Clerk of the Circuit Court may be appointed Clerk of the Supreme Court.

What is the law respecting the election of a Clerk of the Circuit Court? What shall be his term of office? In case of vacancy who shall have power to appoint a Clerk? What security shall the Clerk elected or appointed give? How long shall he hold his office? What shall the Supreme Court appoint? Who may be appointed Clerk of the Supreme Court?

SECTION 13. Any Judge of the Supreme or Circuit Court may be removed from office by address of both Houses of the Legislature, if two thirds of all the members elect to each House concur therein, but no removal shall be made by virtue of this section, unless the judge complained of shall have been served with a copy of the charges against him as the ground of address, and shall have had an opportunity of being heard in his defense.

On the question of removal, the ayes and noes shall be entered on the journals.

How may a judge of the Supreme or Circuit Court be removed? What is address? What privileges shall be allowed a judge before removal? How shall the vote on removal be taken? Where entered?

SECTION 14. There shall be chosen in each county, by the qualified electors thereof, a Judge of Probate, who shall hold his office for two years, and until his successor shall be elected and qualified, and whose jurisdiction, powers and duties shall be prescribed by law. *Provided, however,* That the Legislature shall have power to abolish the office of Judge of Probate in any county, and to confer the probate powers upon such inferior courts as may be established in said county.

How shall the Judge of Probate be chosen? What shall be his term of office? What is a Judge of Probate? What proviso is made?

SECTION 15. The electors of the several towns, at their annual town meetings, and the electors of cities and villages, at their charter elections, shall, in such manner as the Legislature may direct, elect justices of the peace, whose term of office shall be for two years, and until their successors in office shall be elected and qualified. In case of an election to fill a vacancy occurring before the expiration of a full term, the justice elected shall hold for the residue of the unexpired term. Their number and classifications shall be regulated by law. And the tenure of two years shall in no wise interfere with the classification in the first instance. The justices thus elected shall have such civil and criminal jurisdiction as shall be prescribed by law.

How shall justices of the peace be elected? What shall be their term of office? What is the law in case of election to fill a vacancy? What shall the law regulate? With what shall the tenure of two years in no wise interfere? What jurisdiction shall justices have? What is jurisdiction?

SECTION 16. The Legislature shall pass laws for the regulation of tribunals of conciliation, defining their powers and duties. Such tribunals may be established in and for any township, and shall have power to render judgment, to be obligatory on the parties, when they shall voluntarily submit their matter in difference to arbitration, and agree to abide the judgment, or assent thereto in writing.

What is said respecting the regulation of tribunals of conciliation? Where may such tribunals be established? What power shall they have. Define conciliation. Arbitration.

SECTION 17. The style of all writs and process shall be, "The State of Wisconsin." All criminal prosecutions shall be carried on in the name and by the authority of the same; and all indictments shall conclude, against the peace and dignity of the State.

What shall be the style of all writs and process? What is process? How shall criminal prosecutions be carried on? Against what shall indictments conclude?

SECTION 18. The Legislature shall impose a tax on all civil suits commenced or prosecuted in the municipal, inferior, or circuit courts, which shall constitute a fund to be applied toward the payment of the salary of the judges.

What tax shall the Legislature impose? What fund shall it constitute?

SECTION 19. The testimony in cases in equity shall be taken in like manner as in cases at law; and the office of master in chancery is hereby prohibited.

How shall testimony in cases of equity be taken? What is meant by equity? What is prohibited?

SECTION 20. Any suitor in any court in this State shall have the right to prosecute or defend his suit either in his own proper person or by an attorney or agent of his choice.

What right shall a suitor in any court have?

SECTION 21. The legislature shall provide by law for the speedy publication of all statute laws, and of such judicial decisions made within the State, as may be deemed expedient. And no general law shall be in force until published.

What shall the Legislature provide for in this section? When shall general laws be in force.

SECTION 22. The Legislature, at the first session after the adoption of this Constitution, shall provide for the appointment of three commissioners, whose duty it shall be to enquire into, revise and simplify the rules of practice, pleadings, forms and proceedings, and arrange a system adapted to the courts of record of this State, and report the same to the Legislature, subject to their modification and adoption; and such commission shall terminate upon the rendering of the report, unless otherwise provided by law.

For what shall the Legislature provide in this section? What shall be the duty of the commissioners? When shall the commission terminate?

SECTION 23. The Legislature may provide for the appointment of one or more persons in each organized county, and may vest in such persons such judicial powers as shall be prescribed by law: *provided*, that said

power shall not exceed that of a judge of the circuit court at chambers.

For what may the Legislature provide in this Section? What is the proviso? Explain "at Chambers."

ARTICLE VIII.

Finance.

SECTION 1. The rule of taxation shall be uniform, and taxes shall be levied upon such property as the Legislature shall prescribe.

What shall be the rule of taxation? Upon what shall taxes be levied?

SECTION 2. No money shall be paid out of the treasury except in pursuance of an appropriation by law.

What is the law respecting the payment of money out of the treasury?

SECTION 3. The credit of the State shall never be given or loaned in aid of an individual, association, or corporation.

What is the law respecting the giving or loaning of the credit of the State?

SECTION 4. The State shall never contract any public debt, except in the cases and manner herein provided.

What shall the State never contract? What exception?

SECTION 5. The Legislature shall provide for an annual tax sufficient to defray the estimated expenses of the State for each year; and whenever the expenses of any year shall exceed the income, the Legislature shall provide for levying a tax for the ensuing year, sufficient, with other sources of income, to pay the deficiency, as well as the estimated expenses of such ensuing year.

For what tax shall the Legislature provide? In case the expenses of any year shall exceed the income for what shall the Legislature provide?

SECTION 6. For the purpose of defraying extraordinary expenditures, the State may contract public debts; but such debts shall never in the aggregate exceed one hundred thousand dollars. Every such debt shall be authorized by law, for some purpose or purposes to be distinctly specified therein; and the vote of a majority of all the members elected to each house, to be taken by yeas and nays, shall be necessary to the passage of such law; and every such law shall provide for levying an annual tax sufficient to pay the annual interest of such debt, and the principal within five years from the passage of such law, and shall specially appropriate the proceeds of such taxes to the payment of such principal and interest; and such appropriation shall not be repealed, nor the taxes postponed or diminished, until the principal and interest of such debt shall have been wholly paid.

For what purpose may the State contract public debts? What amount shall such debts not exceed? How shall such debt be authorized? How shall the vote authorizing it be taken? For what shall the law authorizing such tax provide? What shall not be done until the principal and interest of such debt shall be wholly paid?

SECTION 7. The Legislature may also borrow money to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or defend the State in time of war; but the money thus raised shall be applied exclusively to the object for which the loan was authorized, or to the repayment of the debt thereby created.

For what other purposes may the Legislature borrow money? To what shall the money raised be exclusively appropriated?

SECTION 8. On the passage in either house of the

Legislature, of any law which imposes, continues, or renews a tax, or creates a debt or charge, or makes, continues, or renews an appropriation of public or trust money, or releases, discharges, or commutes a claim or demand of the State, the question shall be taken by yeas and nays, which shall be duly entered on the journal; and three-fifths of all the members elected to such house, shall in all such cases be required to constitute a quorum therein.

How shall the vote be taken on the passage of any law relating to taxes? Where shall the vote be entered? What shall be required to constitute a quorum?

SECTION 9. No scrip, certificate, or other evidence of State debt whatsoever, shall be issued, except for such debts as are authorized by the sixth and seventh sections of this article.

What is forbidden to be issued? What exception?

SECTION 10. The State shall never contract any debt for works of internal improvement, or be a party in carrying on such works; but whenever grants of land or other property shall have been made to the State, especially dedicated by the grant to particular works of internal improvement, the State may carry on such particular works, and shall devote thereto the avails of such grants, and may pledge or appropriate the revenues derived from such works in aid of their completion.

In what cases is the State forbidden to contract any debt? What is said respecting grants of land or other property to the State?

ARTICLE IX.

Eminent Domain and Property of the State.

SECTION 1. The State shall have concurrent jurisdiction on all rivers and lakes bordering on this State, so far as such such rivers or lakes shall form a common boundary to the State, and any other State or Territory now or hereafter to be formed and bounded by the same. And the river Mississippi and the navigable waters leading into the Mississippi and St. Lawrence, and the carrying places between the same, shall be common highways, and forever free, as well to the inhabitants of the State as to the citizens of the United States, without any tax, impost, or duty therefor.

On what shall the State have concurrent jurisdiction? What shall be common highways, and forever free? To whom? Without what? What is eminent domain?

SECTION 2. The title to all lands, and other property, which have accrued to the Territory of Wisconsin, by grant, gift, purchase, forfeiture, escheat, or otherwise, shall vest in the State of Wisconsin.

What title shall vest in the State of Wisconsin? What is meaoing nf escheat.

SECTION 3. The people of the State, in their right of sovereignty, are declared to possess the ultimate property in and to all lands within the jurisdiction of the State; and all lands, the title to which shall fail from a defect of heirs, shall revert or escheat to the people.

What are the people of the State declared to possess? What shall revert to the people?

ARTICLE X.

Education.

SECTION 1. The supervision of public instruction shall be vested in a State Superintendent, and such other officers as the Legislature shall direct. The State Superintendent shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State, in such manner as the Legislature shall provide; his powers, duties, and compensation shall be prescribed by law. *Provided*, that his compensation shall not exceed the sum of twelve hundred dollars annually.

In whom shall the supervision of public instruction be vested? How shall the State Superintendent be chosen? What shall be his compensation?

SECTION 2. The proceeds of all lands that have been or hereafter may be granted by the United States to this State, for educational purposes, (except the lands heretofore granted for the purposes of a University,) and all moneys, and the clear proceeds of all property that may accrue to the State by forfeiture or escheat, and all moneys which may be paid as an equivalent for exemption from military duty, and the clear proceeds of all fines collected in the several counties for any breach of the penal laws, and all moneys arising from any grant to the State where the purposes of such grant are not specified, and the five hundred thousand acres of land to which the State is entitled by the provisions of an act of Congress, entitled "an act to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of public lands, and to grant pre-emption rights," approved the fourth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, and also the five *per centum* of the net proceeds of the public lands to

which the State shall become entitled on her admission into the Union, (if Congress shall consent to such appropriation of the two grants last mentioned,) shall be set apart as a separate fund, to be called the school fund, the interest of which, and all other revenues derived from the school lands, shall be exclusively applied to the following objects, to-wit:

1. To the support and maintenance of common schools in each School District, and the purchase of suitable libraries and apparatus therefor.
2. The residue shall be appropriated to the support and maintenance of Academies and Normal Schools, and suitable libraries and apparatus therefor.

What shall be set apart as a separate fund ? What shall it be called ? To what purposes shall the interest and other revenues from the school lands be applied ?

SECTION 3. The Legislature shall provide by law for the establishment of District Schools, which shall be as nearly uniform as practicable, and such schools shall be free and without charge for tuition to all children between the ages of four and twenty years, and no sectarian instruction shall be allowed therein.

What is said respecting the establishment of District Schools? respecting their uniformity? charge for tuition? respecting the ages of children? sectarian instruction?

SECTION 4. Each town and city shall be required to raise, by tax, annually, for the support of common schools therein, a sum not less than one-half the amount received by such town or city respectively for school purposes, from the income of the school fund.

What shall each town and city be required to raise by tax?

SECTION 5. Provision shall be made by law for the

distribution of the income of the school fund among the several towns and cities of the State, for the support of common schools therein, in some just proportion to the number of children and youth resident therein, between the ages of four and twenty years, and no appropriation shall be made from the school fund to any city or town for the year in which said city or town shall fail to raise such tax, nor to any school district for the year in which a school shall not be maintained at least three months.

What is said respecting the distribution of the income of the school fund? In what proportion? When shall no appropriation be made?

SECTION 6. Provision shall be made by law for the establishment of a State University, at or near the seat of State government, and for connecting with the same from time to time such Colleges in different parts of the State, as the interests of education may require. The proceeds of all lands that have been or may hereafter be granted by the United States to the State for the support of a University, shall be and remain a perpetual fund to be called the "University Fund," the interest of which shall be appropriated to the support of the State University, and no sectarian instruction shall be allowed in such University.

What is said in the first part of this section respecting the establishment of a State University? What shall be a perpetual fund? to be called what? To what shall the interest be appropriated? What is forbidden in such University?

SECTION 7. The Secretary of State, Treasurer, and Attorney General shall constitute a Board of Commissioners for the sale of the School and University Lands, and for the investment of the funds arising therefrom. Any two of said Commissioners shall be a quorum for

the transaction of all business pertaining to the duties of their office.

Who shall constitute a board of Commissioners? For what purpose? Who shall constitute a quorum?

SECTION 8. Provision shall be made by law for the sale of all School and University Lands, after they shall have been appraised, and when any portion of such lands shall be sold, and the purchase money shall not be paid at the time of the sale, the Commissioners shall take security by mortgage upon the land sold for the sum remaining unpaid, with seven per cent. interest thereon payable annually at the office of the Treasurer. The Commissioners shall be authorized to execute a good and sufficient conveyance to all purchasers of such lands, and to discharge any mortgages taken as security, when the sum due thereon shall have been paid. The Commissioners shall have power to withhold from sale any portion of such lands when they shall deem it expedient, and shall invest all moneys arising from the sale of such lands, as well as all other University and School funds, in such manner as the Legislature shall provide, and shall give such security for the faithful performance of their duties as may be required by law.

For what shall provision be made in this section? In the sale of lands if the purchase money is not paid, what shall be done? What shall the Commissioners be authorized to execute? What power shall they have? What security shall they give?

ARTICLE XI.

Corporations.

SECTION 1. Corporations without banking powers or privileges may be formed under general laws, but shall not be created by special act, except for municipal pur-

poses, and in cases where, in the judgment of the Legislature, the objects of the corporation cannot be attained under general laws. All general laws or special acts enacted under the provisions of this section may be altered or repealed by the Legislature at any time after their passage.

What may be formed under general laws? What is said respecting the creation of certain corporations by special act? What exception? What may be altered or repealed?

SECTION 2. No municipal corporation shall take private property for public use against the consent of the owner, without the necessity thereof being first established by the verdict of a jury.

What is a municipal corporation forbidden to take?

SECTION 3. It shall be the duty of the Legislature, and they are hereby empowered, to provide for the organization of cities and incorporated villages, and to restrict their powers of taxation, assessment, borrowing money, contracting debts, and loaning their credit, so as to prevent abuses in assessments and taxation, and in contracting debts by such municipal corporations.

What is the power of the Legislature respecting the organization of cities and incorporated villages?

SECTION 4. The Legislature shall not have power to create, authorize, or incorporate, by any general or special law, any bank or banking power or privilege, or any institution or corporation, having any banking power or privilege whatever, except as provided in this article.

What power is denied the Legislature? What exception?

SECTION 5. The Legislature may submit to the voters at any general election, the question of "bank or no-

bank," and if at any such election a number of votes equal to a majority of all the votes cast at such election on that subject shall be in favor of banks, then the Legislature shall have power to grant bank charters, or pass a general banking law, with such restrictions and under such regulations as they may deem expedient and proper for the security of the bill holders. *Provided*, That no such grant or law shall have any force or effect until the same shall have been submitted to a vote of the electors of the State at some general election, and been approved by a majority of the votes cast on that subject at such election.

What is the law respecting the establishing of banks? What is the proviso?

ARTICLE XII.

Amendments.

SECTION 1. Any amendment or amendments to this Constitution may be proposed in either House of the Legislature and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each of the two Houses, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on their journals with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election, and shall be published for three months previous to the time of holding such election. And if in the Legislature so next chosen, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each House, then it shall be the duty of the Legislature to submit such proposed amendment or amendments to the people, in such manner and at such time as the Legislature shall

prescribe, and if the people shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments by a majority of the electors voting thereon, such amendment or amendments shall become part of the Constitution. *Provided*, That if more than one amendment be submitted, they shall be submitted in such manner that the people may vote for or against such amendments separately.

Where may amendments to the Constitution be proposed? In case of an agreement by a majority of the members what proceedings shall take place? What is said respecting the action of the Legislature next chosen? When shall amendments become a part of the Constitution? What proviso follows?

SECTION 2. If at any time a majority of the Senate and Assembly shall deem it necessary to call a Convention to revise or change this Constitution, they shall recommend to the electors to vote for or against a Convention at the next election for members of the Legislature; and if it shall appear that a majority of the electors voting thereon have voted for a Convention, the Legislature shall at its next session provide for calling such Convention.

What preliminaries are necessary to call a Convention to revise or change the Constitution? In what case shall such Convention be called?

ARTICLE XIII.

Miscellaneous Provisions.

SECTION 1. The political year for the State of Wisconsin shall commence on the first Monday in January in each year, and the general election shall be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November in each year.

When shall the political year for the State of Wisconsin commence? When shall the general election be held?

SECTION 2. Any inhabitant of this State who may hereafter be engaged, either directly or indirectly, in a duel, either as principal or accessory, shall forever be disqualified as an elector, and from holding any office under the Constitution and laws of this State, and may be punished in such other manner as shall be prescribed by law.

What shall be the penalty for engaging in a duel?

SECTION 3. No Member of Congress, nor any person holding any office of profit or trust under the United States, (postmasters excepted) or under any foreign power; no person convicted of any infamous crime in any court within the United States, and no person being a defaulter to the United States, or to this State, or to any county or town therein, or to any State or territory within the United States, shall be eligible to any office of trust, profit or honor in this State.

What persons are ineligible to any office of trust, profit or honor in this State? What is a defaulter?

SECTION 4. It shall be the duty of the Legislature to provide a great seal for the State, which shall be kept by the Secretary of State; and all official acts of the Governor, his approbation of the laws excepted, shall be thereby authenticitated.

What seal shall it be the duty of the Legislature to provide? Where shall it be kept? What acts shall be thereby authenticitated? What excepted?

SECTION 5. All persons residing upon Indian lands within any county of this State, and qualified to exercise the right of suffrage under this Constitution, shall be entitled to vote at the polls which may be held nearest their residence for State, United States or County offi-

cers. *Provided*, That no person shall vote for county officers out of the county in which he resides.

What persons shall be entitled to vote according to this section? Where shall they vote? For what officers? What provision follows?

SECTION 6. The elective officers of the Legislature, other than the presiding officers, shall be a Chief Clerk and a Sergeant-at-Arms, to be elected by each House.

Who are the elective officers of the Legislature, besides the presiding officers? By whom elected?

SECTION 7. No county with an area of ~~five~~ hundred ~~nine~~ square miles or less, shall be divided or have any part stricken therefrom, without submitting the question to a vote of the people of the county, nor unless a majority of all the legal voters of the county voting on the question, shall vote for the same.

What is the law in the first part of this section respecting the division of a county? What further provision?

SECTION 8. No county seat shall be removed until the point to which it is proposed to be removed shall be fixed by law, and a majority of the voters of the county voting on the question shall have voted in favor of its removal to such point.

What is provided respecting the removal of a county seat?

SECTION 9. All county officers whose election or appointment is not provided for by this Constitution, shall be elected by the electors of the respective counties, or appointed by the boards of supervisors, or other county authorities, as the Legislature shall direct. All city, town and village officers, whose election or appointment is not provided for by this Constitution, shall be elected

by the electors of such cities, towns and villages, or of some division thereof, or appointed by such authorities thereof as the Legislature shall designate for that purpose. All other officers whose election or appointment is not provided for by this Constitution, and all officers whose offices may hereafter be created by law, shall be elected by the people, or appointed as the Legislature may direct.

How shall county officers be elected whose election or appointment is not provided for by the Constitution? How shall city, town and village officers whose election or appointment is not provided for, be elected?

SECTION 10. The Legislature may declare the cases in which any office shall be deemed vacant, and also the manner of filling the vacancy where no provision is made for that purpose in this Constitution.

What may the Legislature declare respecting vacancy in office? respecting the manner of filling a vacancy, and in what case?

ARTICLE XIV.

Schedule.

SECTION 1. That no inconvenience may arise by reason of a change from a territorial to a permanent State government, it is declared that all rights, actions, prosecutions, judgments, claims and contracts, as well of individuals as of bodies corporate, shall continue as if no such change had taken place, and all process which may be issued under the authority of the Territory of Wisconsin previous to its admission into the Union of the United States, shall be as valid as if issued in the name of the State.

What shall continue as if no change had taken place from a

Territorial to a permanent State Government? What is said respecting the issuing of process?

SECTION 2. All laws now in force in the Territory of Wisconsin, which are not repugnant to this Constitution, shall remain in force until they expire by their own limitation, or be altered or repealed by the Legislature.

What is provided respecting the laws in force in the Territory of Wisconsin?

SECTION 3. All fines, penalties, or forfeitures accruing to the Territory of Wisconsin, shall inure to the use of the State.

What is provided respecting fines, penalties and forfeitures?

SECTION 4. All recognizances heretofore taken, or which may be taken before the change from a territorial to a permanent state government, shall remain valid, and shall pass to, and may be prosecuted in the name of the State, and all bonds executed to the Governor of the Territory, or to any other officer or court in his or their official capacity, shall pass to the Governor or State authority, and their successors in office, for the uses therein respectively expressed, and may be sued for and recovered accordingly; and all the estate or property, real, personal or mixed, and all judgments, bonds, specialities, choses in action, and claims or debts of whatsoever description, of the Territory of Wisconsin, shall inure to and vest in the State of Wisconsin, and may be sued for and recovered in the same manner and to the same extent, by the State of Wisconsin, as the same could have been by the Territory of Wisconsin. All criminal prosecutions and penal actions which have arisen, or which may arise before the change from a territorial to a state

government, and which shall then be pending, shall be prosecuted to judgment and execution in the name of the State. All offenses committed against the laws of the Territory of Wisconsin, before the change from a territorial to a state government, and which shall not be prosecuted before such change, may be prosecuted in the name and by the authority of the State of Wisconsin, with like effect as though such change had not taken place; and all penalties incurred shall remain the same as if this Constitution had not been adopted. All actions at law, and suits in equity, which may be pending in any of the courts of the Territory of Wisconsin, at the time of the change from a territorial to a state government, may be continued and transferred to any court of the State which shall have jurisdiction of the subject matter thereof.

What provision is made as to recognizances? as to the estate and property of the territory of Wisconsin? What are choses in action? What is provided as to criminal prosecutions, and penal actions? offenses? penalties? as to actions at law and suits in equity?

SECTION 5. All officers, civil and military, now holding their offices under the authority of the United States, or of the Territory of Wisconsin, shall continue to hold and exercise their respective offices until they shall be superseded by the authority of the State.

What is said respecting officers, civil and military?

SECTION 6. The first session of the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin shall commence on the first Monday in June next, and shall be held at the village of Madison which shall be and remain the seat of government until otherwise provided by law.

When must the first session of the Legislature begin? Where must it be held?

SECTION 7. All county, precinct, and township officers shall continue to hold their respective offices, unless removed by the competent authority, until the Legislature shall, in conformity with the provisions of this Constitution, provide for the holding of elections to fill such offices respectively.

What is said respecting county, precinct and township officers?

SECTION 8. The President of this Convention shall, immediately after its adjournment, cause a fair copy of this Constitution, together with a copy of the act of the Legislature of this Territory, entitled "an act in relation to the formation of a State government in Wisconsin, and to change the time of holding the annual session of the Legislature," approved October 27th, 1847, providing for the calling of this Convention, and also a copy of so much of the last census of this Territory as exhibits the number of its inhabitants, to be forwarded to the President of United States, to be laid before the Congress of the United States at its present session.

What was made the duty of the President of the Convention? To whom to be forwarded? To be laid before what? Why? In what year was this?

SECTION 9. This Constitution shall be submitted at an election to be held on the second Monday in March next, for ratification or rejection, to all white male persons of the age of twenty-one years, or upwards, who shall then be residents of this Territory and citizens of the United States, or shall have declared their intention to become such in conformity with the laws of Congress on the subject of naturalization; and all persons having

such qualifications shall be entitled to vote for or against the adoption of this Constitution, and for all officers first elected under it. And if the Constitution be ratified by said electors, it shall become the Constitution of the State of Wisconsin. On such of the ballots as are for the Constitution, shall be written or printed the word "yes;" and on such as are against the Constitution, the word "no." The election shall be conducted in the manner now prescribed by law, and the returns made by the clerks of the boards of supervisors or county commissioners (as the case may be) to the Governor of the Territory, at any time before the tenth of April next. And in the event of the ratification of the Constitution, by a majority of all the votes given, it shall be the duty of the Governor of this Territory to make proclamation of the same, and to transmit a digest of the returns to the Senate and Assembly of the State, on the first day of their session. An election shall be held for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, Treasurer, Attorney General, Members of the State Legislature, and Members of Congress, on the second Monday of May next, and no other or further notice of such election shall be required.

When and for what purpose was the Constitution submitted to the people? What was required to make it the Constitution of the State? What is meant by ratify? How was the voting conducted? What was the duty of the Governor of the Territory, upon its ratification? When was the first election of State officers, Members of the Legislature, and Members of Congress to be held?

SECTION 10. Two Members of Congress shall also be elected on the second Monday of May next; and until otherwise provided by law, the counties of Milwaukee, Waukesha, Jefferson, Racine, Walworth, Rock and Green shall constitute the First Congressional District,

and elect one member; and the counties of Washington, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Calumet, Brown, Winnebago, Fond du Lac, Marquette, Sauk, Portage, Columbia, Dodge, Dane, Iowa, La Fayette, Grant, Richland, Crawford, Chippewa, St. Croix and La Pointe shall constitute the Second Congressional District, and shall elect one member.

How many Members of Congress were to be elected on the second Monday in May? What counties constituted the First Congressional District for the election of one member? What counties constituted the Second Congressional District? How long were these Districts to continue?

SECTION 11. The several elections provided for in this article shall be conducted according to the existing laws of the Territory. *Provided*, That no elector shall be entitled to vote except in the town, ward, or precinct where he resides. The returns of election, for Senators and Members of Assembly, shall be transmitted to the clerk of the board of supervisors, or county commissioners, as the case may be, and the votes shall be canvassed, and certificates of election issued, as now provided by law. In the First Senatorial District, the returns of election for Senator shall be made to the proper officer in the county of Brown; in the Second Senatorial District, to the proper officer in the county of Columbia; in the Third Senatorial District, to the proper officer in the county of Crawford; in the Fourth Senatorial District, to the proper officer in the county of Fond du Lac; and in the Fifth Senatorial District to the proper officer in the county of Iowa. The returns of election for State officers and Members of Congress, shall be certified and transmitted to the Speaker of the Assembly at the seat of government, in the same manner as the votes for del-

egates to Congress are required to be certified and returned, by the laws of the Territory of Wisconsin, to the Secretary of said Territory, and in such time that they may be received on the first Monday in June next; and as soon as the Legislature shall be organized, the Speaker of the Assembly and the President of the Senate shall in the presence of both Houses, examine the returns, and declare who are duly elected to fill the several offices hereinbefore mentioned, and give to each of the persons elected, a certificate of his election.

How were the elections to be conducted? What *proviso*? What was required as to returns of the election of Senators and Members of Assembly? As to returns of election of State officers and Members of Congress? What were the Speaker of the Assembly and the President of the Senate to do, and when? What were they to give to each person elected? *What is the use of such a certificate?*

SECTON 12. Until there shall be a new apportionment, the Senators and members of Assembly shall be apportioned among the several districts, as hereinafter mentioned, and each district shall be entitled to elect one Senator or Member of the Assembly, as the case may be.

The counties of Brown, Calumet, Manitowoc, and Sheboygan shall constitute the First Senate District.

The counties of Columbia, Marquette, Portage and Sauk shall constitute the Second Senate District.

The counties of Crawford, Chippewa, St. Croix, and La Pointe, shall constitute the Third Senate District.

The counties of Fond du Lac and Winnebago shall constitute the Fourth Senate District.

The counties of Iowa and Richland shall constitute the Fifth Senate District.

The county of Grant shall constitute the Sixth Senate District.

The county of La Fayette shall constitute the Seventh Senate District.

The county of Green shall constitute the Eighth Senate District.

The county of Dane shall constitute the Ninth Senate District.

The county of Dodge shall constitute the Tenth Senate District.

The county of Washington shall constitute the Eleventh Senate District.

The county of Jefferson shall constitute the Twelfth Senate District.

The county of Waukesha shall constitute the Thirteenth Senate District.

The county of Walworth shall constitute the Fourteenth Senate District.

The county of Rock shall constitute the Fifteenth Senate District.

The towns of Southport, Pike, Pleasant Prairie, Paris, Bristol, Brighton, Salem and Wheatland, in the county of Racine, shall constitute the Sixteenth Senate District.

The towns of Racine, Caledonia, Mount Pleasant, Raymond, Norway, Rochester, Yorkville and Burlington, in the county of Racine, shall constitute the Seventeenth Senate District.

The third, fourth, and fifth wards of the city of Milwaukee, and the towns of Lake, Oak Creek, Franklin and Greenfield, in the county of Milwaukee, shall constitute the Eighteenth Senate District.

The first and second wards of the city of Milwaukee, and the towns of Milwaukee, Wauwatosa, and Granville, in the county of Milwaukee, shall constitute the Nineteenth Senate District.

The county of Brown shall constitute an Assembly District.

The county of Calumet shall constitute an Assembly District.

The county of Manitowoc shall constitute an Assembly District.

The county of Columbia shall constitute an Assembly District.

The counties of Crawford and Chippewa shall constitute an Assembly District.

The counties of St. Croix and La Pointe shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Windsor, Sun Prairie, and Cottage Grove, in the county of Dane, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Madison, Cross Plains, Clarkson, Springfield, Verona, Montrose, Oregon, and Greenfield, in the county of Dane, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Rome, Dunkirk, Christiana, Albion, and Rutland, in the county of Dane, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Burnett, Chester, Le Roy, and Williams-town, in the county of Dodge, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Fairfield, Hubbard, and Rubicon, in the county of Dodge, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Hustisford, Ashippun, Lebanon, and Emmet, in the county of Dodge, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Elba, Lowell, Portland, and Clyman, in the county of Dodge, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Calamus, Beaver Dam, Fox Lake, and Trenton, in the county of Dodge, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Calumet, Forest, Auburn, Byron, Tay-cheedah, and Fond du Lac, in the county of Fond du Lac, shall constitute an Assembly district.

The towns of Alto, Metomen, Ceresco, Rosendale, Waupun, Oakfield, and Seven Mile Creek, in the county of Fond du Lac, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The precincts of Hazel Green, Fairplay, Smeltzer's Grove, and Jamestown, in the county of Grant, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The precincts of Platteville, Head of Platte, Centre-ville, Muscoda, and Fennimore, in the county of Grant, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The precincts of Pleasant Valley, Potosi, Waterloo, Hurricane, and New Lisbon, in the county of Grant, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The precincts of Beetown, Patch Grove, Cassville, Millville, and Lancaster, in the county of Grant, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The county of Green shall constitute an Assembly District.

The precincts of Dallas, Peddler's Creek, Mineral Point, and Yellow Stone, in the county of Iowa, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The precincts of Franklin, Dodgeville, Porter's Grove, Arena, and Percussion, in the county of Iowa, and the county of Richland, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Watertown, Aztalan, and Waterloo, in the county of Jefferson, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Ixonia, Concord, Sullivan, Hebron, Cold Spring, and Palmyra, in the county of Jefferson, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Lake Mills, Oakland, Koskonong, Farmington and Jefferson, in the county of Jefferson, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The precincts of Benton, Elk Grove, Belmont, Willow Springs, Prairie, and that part of Shullsburgh precinct north of town one, in the county of La Fayette, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The precincts of Wiota, Wayne, Gratiot, White Oak Springs, Fever River, and that part of Shullsburgh precinct south of town two, in the county of La Fayette, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The county of Marquette shall constitute an Assembly District.

The first ward of the city of Milwaukee shall constitute an Assembly District.

The second ward of the city of Milwaukee shall constitute an Assembly District.

The third ward of the city of Milwaukee shall constitute an Assembly District.

The fourth and fifth wards of the city of Milwaukee shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Franklin and Oak Creek, in the county of Milwaukee, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Greenfield and Lake, in the county of Milwaukee, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Granville, Wauwatosa, and Milwaukee, in the county of Milwaukee, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The county of Portage shall constitute an Assembly District.

The town of Racine, in the county of Racine, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Norway, Raymond, Caledonia, and Mount Pleasant, in the county of Racine, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Rochester, Burlington, and Yorkville, in the county of Racine, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Southport, Pike, and Pleasant Prairie, in the county of Racine, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Paris, Bristol, Brighton, Salem, and Wheatland, in the county of Racine, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Janesville and Bradford, in the county of Rock, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Beloit, Turtle, and Clinton, in the county of Rock, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Magnolia, Union, Porter, and Fulton, in the county of Rock, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Milton, Lima, and Johnstown, in the county of Rock shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Newark, Rock, Avon, Spring Valley, and Center, in the county of Rock, shall constitute an Assembly District. *Provided*, That if the Legislature shall divide the town of Center, they may attach such part of it to the district lying next north, as they may deem expedient.

The county of Sauk shall constitute an Assembly District.

Precincts numbered one, three and seven, in the county of Sheboygan, shall constitute an Assembly District.

Precincts numbered two, four, five, and six, in the county of Sheboygan, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Troy, East Troy and Spring Prairie, in the county of Walworth, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Whitewater, Richmond, and Lagrange, in the county of Walworth, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Geneva, Hudson, and Bloomfield, in the county of Walworth, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Darien, Sharon, Walworth, and Linn, in the county of Walworth, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Delavan, Sugar Creek, La Fayette, and Elkhorn, in the county of Walworth, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Lisbon, Menomonee, and Brookfield, in the county of Waukesha, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Warren, Oconomowoc, Summit, and Ottawa; in the county of Waukesha, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Delafield, Genesee, and Pewaukee, in the county of Waukesha, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Waukesha, and New Berlin, in the county of Waukesha, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Eagle, Mukwanago, Vernon and Muskego, in the county of Waukesha, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Port Washington, Fredonia, and Clarencee, in the county of Washington, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Grafton, and Jackson, in the county of Washington, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Mequon, and Germantown, in the county of Washington, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Polk, Richfield, and Erin, in the county of Washington, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Hartford, Addison, West Bend, and North Bend, in the county of Washington, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The county of Winnebago shall constitute an Assembly District.

The foregoing districts are subject, however, so far to be altered that when any new town shall be organized, it may be added to either of the adjoining Assembly Districts.

How many Senator Districts were constituted? How many Assembly Districts? How else might they be altered meanwhile?

SECTION 13. Such parts of the common law as are now in force in the Territory of Wisconsin, not inconsistent with this Constitution, shall be and continue part of the law of this State until altered or suspended by the Legislature.

What parts of the common law are recognized as a part of the law of the State? What do you understand by the common law?

SECTION 14. The Senators first elected in the even numbered Senate Districts, the Governor, Lieutenant Governor and other State officers first elected under this constitution, shall enter upon the duties of their respective offices on the first Monday of June next, and shall

continue in office for one year from the first Monday of January next. The Senators first elected in the odd numbered Senate Districts, and the members of the Assembly first elected, shall enter upon their duties respectively on the first Monday of June next, and shall continue in office until the first Monday in January next.

What was provided in regard to the first State Senators in the even numbered districts, and the first State officers? What in regard to the first Senators in the odd numbered districts, and the first members of Assembly? *Why was this distinction made in regard to Senators?*

SECTION 15. The oath of office may be administered by any judge or justice of the peace, until the Legislature shall otherwise direct.

How may the oath of office be administered? Subject to what condition? *What is an oath of office?*

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States be, and is hereby requested, upon the application of Wisconsin for admission into the Union, so to alter the provisions of an act of Congress entitled "an act to grant a quantity of land to the Territory of Wisconsin, for the purpose of aiding in opening a canal to connect the waters of lake Michigan with those of Rock river," approved June eighteenth, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, and so to alter the terms and conditions of the grant made therein, that the odd numbered sections thereby granted, and remaining unsold, may be held and disposed of by the State of Wisconsin, as part of the five hundred thousand acres of land to which said State is entitled by the provisions of an act of Congress entitled "an act to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the

public lands, and to grant pre-emption rights," approved the fourth day of September, eighteen hundred and forty-one; and further, that the even numbered sections reserved by Congress may be offered for sale by the United States for the same minimum price, and subject to the same rights of pre-emption as other public lands in the United States.

Resolved, That Congress be further requested to pass an act whereby the excess price over and above one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, which may have been paid by the purchasers of said even numbered sections which shall have been sold by the United States, be refunded to the present owners thereof, or they be allowed to enter any of the public lands of the United States, to an amount equal in value to the excess so paid.

Resolved, That in case the odd numbered sections shall be ceded to the State as aforesaid, the same shall be sold by the state in the same manner as other school lands: *Provided,* That the same rights of pre-emption as are now granted by the laws of the United States shall be secured to persons who may be actually settled upon such lands at the time of the adoption of this Constitution; *And provided further,* That the excess price over and above one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, absolutely or conditionally contracted to be paid by the purchasers of any part of said sections which shall have been sold by the Territory of Wisconsin, shall be remitted to such purchasers, their representatives or assigns.

Resolved, That Congress be requested, upon the application of Wisconsin for admission into the Union, to pass an act whereby the grant of five hundred thousand acres of land, to which the State of Wisconsin is entitled

by the provisions of an act of Congress entitled "an act to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and to grant pre-emption rights," approved the fourth day of September, eighteen hundred and forty-one, and also the five per centum of the net proceeds of the public lands lying within the State, to which it shall become entitled on its admission into the Union, by the provisions of an act of Congress entitled "an act to enable the people of Wisconsin Territory to form a Constitution and State Government, and for the admission of such State into the Union," approved the sixth day of August, eighteen hundred and forty-six, shall be granted to the State of Wisconsin for the use of schools, instead of the purposes mentioned in said acts of Congress respectively.

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States be, and hereby is requested, upon the admission of this State into the Union, so to alter the provisions of the act of Congress entitled "an act to grant a certain quantity of land to aid in the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, and to connect the same by a canal in the Territory of Wisconsin," that the price of the lands reserved to the United States shall be reduced to the minimum price of the public lands.

Resolved, That the Legislature of this State shall make provision by law for the sale of the lands granted to the State in aid of said improvements, subject to the same rights of pre-emption to the settlers thereon, as are now allowed by law to settlers on public lands.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be appended to and signed with the Constitution of Wisconsin, and submitted therewith to the people of this Territory, and to the Congress of the United States.

We, the undersigned, members of the Convention to form a Constitution for the State of Wisconsin, to be submitted to the people thereof for their ratification or rejection, do hereby certify that the foregoing is the Constitution adopted by the Convention.

In testimony whereof, we have hereunto set our hands, at Madison, the first day of February, A. D. eighteen hundred and forty-eight.

MORGAN L. MARTIN,

President of the Convention and Delegate from Brown County.
THO'S. McHUGH,
Secretary.

G. W. PRATHER — STONEWALL
COLUMBIA,
JAMES T. LEWIS,
CRAWFORD,
DANIEL G. TENTON,
DANE,
WILLIAM H. FOX,
CHARLES M. NICHOLS,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER,
STANDARD JUDG.
CHARLES H. LARRABEE,
SAMUEL W. LYMAN,
POND DU LAC,
SAMUEL W. BEALI,
WARREN CHASE,
GRANT,
ORSAMUS COLE,
GEORGE W. LARIN,
ALEXANDER D. RAMSEY,
WILLIAM RICHARDSON,
JOHN HAWKINS ROUNTREE,
GREEN,
JAMES BIGGS,
POWA,
CHARLES BISHOP,
STEPHEN HOLLENBECK,
JOSEPH WARD,
JEPSON,
JAMES FOLTS,
MILO JONES,
THEODORE PRENTISS,
ABRAHAM VANDERPOOL,
LA FAYETTE,
CHARLES DUNN,
JOHN O'CONNOR,
ALLEN WARDEN,
MILWAUKEE,
JOHN L. DORAN,
GARRET M. FITZGERALD,
ALBERT FOWLER,
BYRON KELPQUIN.

WISCONSIN — Oshkosh
J. P. JONES,
CHARLES M. LARIN,
MORRIS E. HOYLE,
PORTAGE,
WILLIAM H. KENNEDY,
ALBRECHT G. COLE,
STEPHEN A. BOYNTON,
ANDREW B. JACKSON,
FREDERICK S. LOVELL,
SAMUEL H. McCLELLAN,
JAMES D. BREWSTER,
BORMAN T. SADLER,
THEODORE SECOR,
ALMERON M. CARTER,
JOSEPH CULLEY,
PAUL CHANDLER,
ELIA A. DAVIS,
LOUIS P. HARVEY,
EDWARD V. WHITON,
SILAS STEADMAN,
WACOMUTH,
EXPERIENCE ESTABROOK,
GEORGE GALT,
JAMES HARRINGTON,
AUGUSTUS C. KINNE,
HOLES LATHAM,
EZRA A. MURFORD,
WASHINGTON,
JAMES FAGAN,
PATRICK PENTONY,
HARVEY G. TURNER,
WAUKESHA,
SQUIRE S. CASE,
ALFRED L. CASTLEMAN,
PETER I. CIFTORD,
ELIAS ER. ROOT,
GEORGE SCAGEL,
WINNEBAGO,
HARRISON REED.

How many resolutions were adopted by the Convention? What do the first six resolutions relate to? What was the last resolution? What did the members of the Convention certify? How did they testify this? How many members signed the Constitution? Who was the President of the Convention? From what county? Who was Secretary? Which members have since been Governor of Wisconsin? Which member has been State Superintendent of Public Instruction? Which member now holds a high public position in the State? Which members do you know to be still living?

AMENDMENTS.

ARTICLE IV.

[Section 21, as amended by a vote of the people at the General Election, November 5, 1867.]

SECTION 21. Each member of the Legislature shall receive for his services three hundred and fifty dollars per annum, and ten cents for every mile he shall travel in going to and returning from the place of the meetings of the Legislature, on the most usual route. In case of an extra session of the Legislature, no additional compensation shall be allowed to any member thereof, either directly or indirectly.

By the Amendment to Article IV, what is each member of the Legislature to receive for his services? What provision is made as to mileage? In case of an extra session of the Legislature, what shall not be allowed? When was this amendment voted by the people?

ARTICLE V.

[Sections 5 and 9, as amended by a vote of the people at the General Election, November 2, 1863.]

SECTION 5. The Governor shall receive during his continuance in office, an annual compensation of five thousand dollars, which shall be in full for all traveling or other expenses incident to his duties.

SECTION 9. The Lieutenant Governor shall receive,

during his continuance in office, an annual compensation of one thousand dollars.

By the Amendment of Section 5, of Article V, what compensation shall the Governor receive? What shall this compensation be in full for?

By the Amendment to Section 9, of Article V, what compensation shall the Lieutenant Governor receive? When were those Amendments voted by the people?

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS.

ARTICLE I.

[Submitted to the people at the General Election, held November 8, 1870.]

SECTION 8. No person shall be held to answer for a criminal offense without due process of law, and no person, for the same offense, shall be put twice in jeopardy of punishment, nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself. All persons shall before conviction be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offenses when the proof is evident or the presumption great; and the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

A Proposed Amendment to which Article of the Constitution has been submitted to the people? When was it submitted? Was it approved by the people? *Can it become a part of the Constitution without?* What did this proposed amendment relate to?

ARTICLE IV.

[Amendment, proposed by the Legislature of 1870.]

SECTION 31. The Legislature is prohibited from enacting any special or private laws in the following cases: 1st. For changing the name of persons, or constituting one person the heir-at-law of another. 2d. For laying out, opening or altering highways, except in cases of

State roads extending into more than one county, and military roads to aid in the construction of which, lands may be granted by Congress. 3d. For authorizing persons to keep ferries across streams, at points wholly within this State. 4th. For authorizing the sale or mortgage of real or personal property of minors or others under disability. 5th. For locating or changing any county seat. 6th. For assessment or collection of taxes, or for extending the time for the collection thereof. 7th. For granting corporate powers or privileges, except to cities. 8th. For authorizing the apportionment of any part of the school fund. 9th. For incorporating any town or village, or to amend the charter thereof.

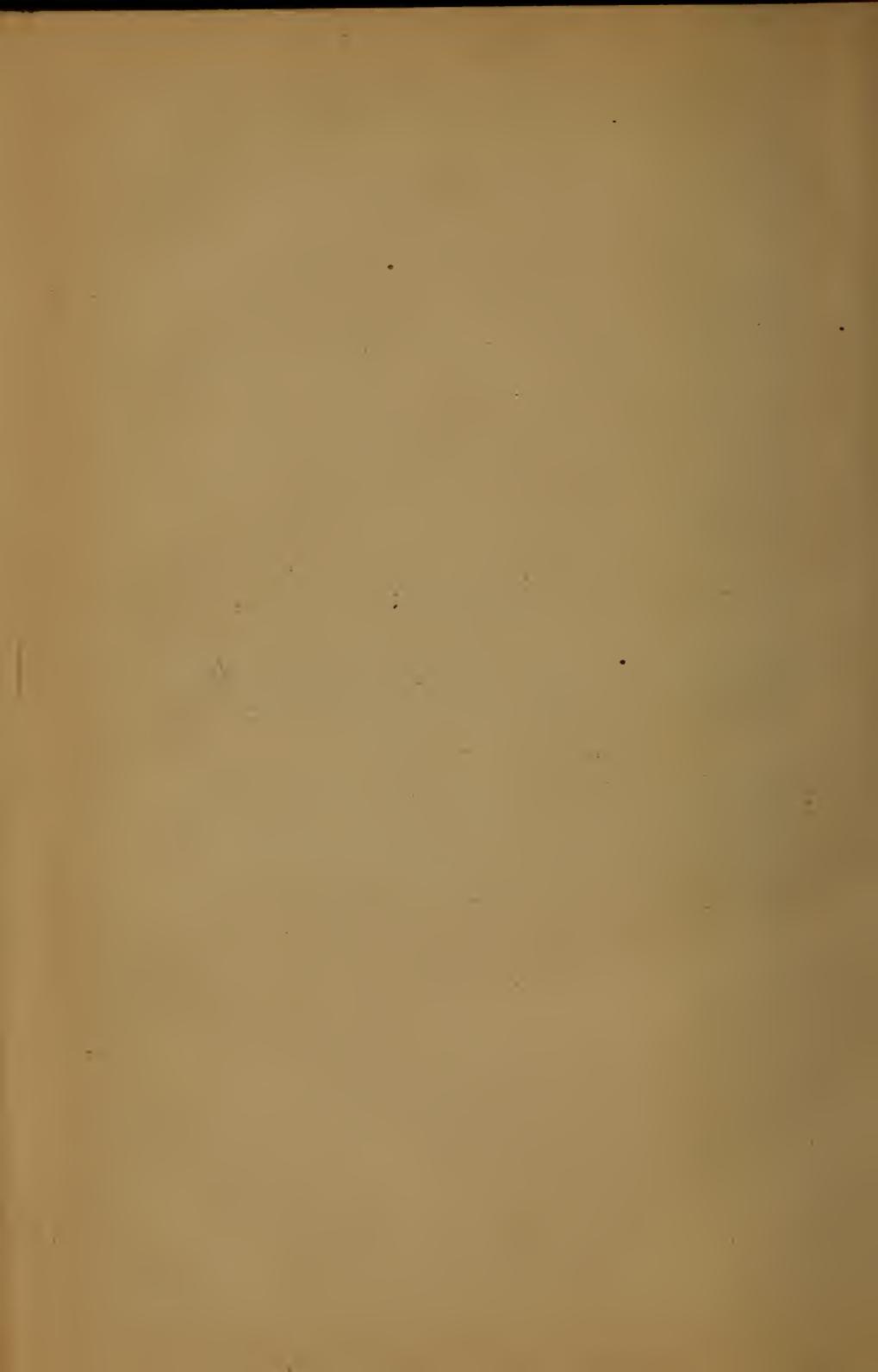
SECTION 32. The Legislature shall provide general laws for the transaction of any business that may be prohibited by section thirty-one of this article, and all such laws shall be uniform in their operation throughout the State.

An amendment to which article of the Constitution was proposed by the Legislature of 1870? What action was taken by the Legislature of 1871 in regard to this amendment? State the first three prohibitions proposed in the section numbered 31. The next three. The last three. What is proposed in the section numbered 32? When will this proposed amendment be submitted to the people of the State?

APPENDIX:

CONTAINING

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION, GLOSSARY OF LEGAL AND POLITICAL TERMS AND INDEXES.



DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

A DECLARATION BY THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED, ADOPTED JULY 4, 1776.

WHEN, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; and that whenever any form of government becomes destructive to these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience hath shown that

mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies, and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present king of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having, in direct object, the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these states. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them. He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature,—a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the repository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused, for a long time after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large, for their exercise; the state remaining, in the mean time, exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these states; for that purpose obstructing the laws for the naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of land.

He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers, to harass our people and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in time of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislatures.

He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us;

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these States;

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world;
For imposing taxes on us without our consent;

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefit of trial by jury;

For transporting us beyond seas, to be tried for pretended offenses;

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies;

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering, fundamentally, the forms of our governments;

For suspending our own Legislatures, and—declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries, to complete the works of death, desolation, and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow-citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections among us, and

has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms; our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them, from time to time, of attempts by their Legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred, to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connection and correspondence. They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our separation, and hold them as we hold the rest of mankind—enemies in war—in peace, friends.

We, therefore, the representatives of the United States of America, in general Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name and by the authority of the good people of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare that these united Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that

all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is, and ought to be, totally dissolved, and that, as free and independent States they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which independent States may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

Signed by

JOHN HANCOCK,

of Massachusetts.

NEW HAMPSHIRE,
JOSIAH BARTLETT,
WILLIAM WHIPPLE,
MATTHEW THORNTON.
MASSACHUSETTS BAY,
SAMUEL ADAMS,
JOHN ADAMS,
ROBERT TREAT PAINE,
ELBRIDGE GERRY.
RHODE ISLAND, ETC.,
STEPHEN HOPKINS,
WILLIAM ELLERY.
CONNECTICUT,
ROGER SHERMAN,
SAMUEL HUNTINGTON,
WILLIAM WILLIAMS,
OLIVER WOLCOTT.
NEW YORK,
WILLIAM FLOYD,
PHILIP LIVINGSTON,
FRANCIS LEWIS,
LEWIS MORRIS.
NEW JERSEY,
RICHARD STOCKTON,
JOHN WITHERSPOON,
FRANCIS HOPKINSON,
JOHN HART,
ABRAHAM CLARK.
PENNSYLVANIA,
ROBERT MORRIS,
BENJAMIN RUSH,
BENJAMIN FRANKLIN,
JOHN MORTON,
GEORGE CLYMER,
JAMES SMITH,

PENNSYLVANIA—(continued.)
GEORGE TAYLOR,
JAMES WILSON,
GEORGE ROSS.
DELAWARE,
CÆSAR RODNEY,
GEORGE REED,
THOMAS M'KEAN.
MARYLAND,
SAMUEL CHASE,
WILLIAM PACA,
THOMAS STONE,
CHAS. CARROLL, of Carrollton.
VIRGINIA,
GEORGE WYTHE,
RICHARD HENRY LEE,
THOMAS JEFFERSON,
BENJAMIN HARRISON,
THOMAS NELSON, Jr.,
FRANCIS LIGHTFOOT LEE,
CARTER BRAXTON.
NORTH CAROLINA,
WILLIAM HOOPER,
JOSEPH HEWES,
JOHN PENN.
SOUTH CAROLINA,
EDWARD RUTLEDGE,
THOMAS BEYWARD, Jr.,
THOMAS LYNCH, Jr.,
ARTHUR MIDDLETON.
GEORGIA,
BUTTON GWINNETT,
LYMAN HALL,
GEORGE WALTON.

ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION.

To all to whom these presents shall come: We, the undersigned Delegates of the States aforesaid to our names, send greeting: WHEREAS, The Delegates of the United States of America in Congress assembled, did, on the fifteenth day of November, in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven, and on the second year of the Independence of America, agree to certain Articles of Confederation and perpetual Union between the States of New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, in the words following, viz:

Articles of Confederation and perpetual Union between the States of New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia.

ARTICLE I.

The style of this Confederacy shall be "The United States of America."

ARTICLE II.

Each State retains its Sovereignty, Freedom and Independence, and every Power, Jurisdiction and Right,

which is not by this Confederation expressly delegated to the United States in Congress assembled.

ARTICLE III.

The said States hereby severally enter into a firm League of Friendship with each other, for their common Defence, the Security of their Liberties, and their mutual and general Welfare; binding themselves to assist each other, against all Force offered to, or Attacks made upon them, or any of them, on account of Religion, Sovereignty, Trade, or any other pretence whatever.

ARTICLE IV.

The better to secure and perpetuate mutual Friendship and Intercourse among the People of the different States, in this Union, the free inhabitants of each of these States, Paupers, Vagabonds, and Fugitives from Justice excepted, shall be entitled to all Privileges and Immunities of free Citizens in the several States; and the People of each State shall have free Ingress and Egress to and from any other State, and shall enjoy therein all the Privileges of Trade and Commerce, subject to the same Duties, Impositions and Restrictions as the inhabitants thereof respectively; *Provided*, that such Restrictions shall not extend so far as to prevent the removal of Property imported into any State, to any other State of which the owner is an inhabitant: *Provided also*, that no Imposition, Duties, or Restriction shall be laid by any State, on the Property of the United States or either of them.

If any person guilty of, or charged with Treason, Felony, or other high Misdemeanor in any State shall flee from Justice, and be found in any of the United States,

he shall, upon demand of the Government or Executive Power of the State from which he fled, be delivered up and removed to the State having jurisdiction of his offence.

Full Faith and Credit shall be given in each of these States to the Records, acts and Judicial Proceedings of the Courts and Magistrates of every other State.

ARTICLE V.

For the more convenient Management of the general Interests of the United States, Delegates shall be annually appointed, in such manner as the Legislature of each State shall direct, to meet in Congress on the first Monday in November, in every year; with a power reserved to each State to recall its Delegates, or any of them, at any time within the year, and send others in their stead, for the remainder of the

No State shall be represented in Congress by less than two, nor by more than seven Members; and no person shall be capable of being a Delegate for more than three years in any term of six years; nor shall any person, being a Delegate, be capable of holding any office under the United States, for which he, or another for his benefit, receives any salary, fees, or emolument of any kind.

Each State shall maintain its own Delegates in a meeting of the States, and while they act as members of the Committee of the States.

In determining questions in the United States, in Congress assembled, each State shall have one vote.

Freedom of speech and debate in Congress shall not be impeached or questioned in any Court or place out of Congress, and the members of Congress shall be pro-

tected in their persons from arrests and imprisonments, during the time of their going to and from, and attendance on Congress, except for treason, felony, or breach of the peace.

ARTICLE VI.

No State, without the consent of the United States, in Congress assembled, shall send an Embassy to, or receive an Embassy from, or enter into any conference, agreement, alliance or treaty, with any King, Prince or State; nor shall any person holding any office of profit or trust under the United States, or any of them, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title, of any kind whatever, from any King, Prince, or foreign State; nor shall the United States in Congress assembled, or any of them, grant any title of nobility.

No two or more States shall enter into any Treaty, Confederation or Alliance whatever between them, without the consent of the United States in Congress assembled, specifying accurately the purposes for which the same is to be entered into, and how long it shall continue.

No State shall lay any Imposts or Duties which may interfere with any stipulations in Treaties entered into by the United States in Congress assembled, with any King, Prince or State, in pursuance of any Treaties already proposed by Congress, to the Courts of France and Spain.

No vessels of war shall be kept up in time of peace by any State, except such number only as shall be deemed necessary by the United States in Congress assembled, for the defence of such State or its trade; nor shall any body of forces be kept up by any State, in time of peace,

except such number only as in the judgment of the United States in Congress assembled, shall be deemed requisite to garrison the forts necessary for the defence of such State; and every State shall always keep up a well regulated and disciplined militia, sufficiently armed and accoutered, and shall provide and constantly have ready for use, in public stores, a due number of field-pieces and tents, and a proper quantity of arms, ammunition and camp equipage.

No State shall engage in any war without the consent of the United States in Congress assembled, unless such State be actually invaded by enemies, or shall have received certain advice of a resolution being formed by some Nation of Indians to invade such State, and the danger is so imminent as not to admit of a delay, till the United States in Congress assembled can be consulted; nor shall any State grant Commissions to any ships or vessels of war, nor Letters of Marque or Reprisal, except it be after a declaration of war by the United States in Congress assembled, and then only against the Kingdom or State and the subjects thereof, against which war has been so declared, and under such regulations as shall be established by the United States in Congress assembled; unless such State be infested by pirates, in which case vessels of war may be fitted out for that occasion, and kept so long as the danger shall continue, or until the United States in Congress assembled shall determine otherwise.

ARTICLE VII.

When land forces are raised by any State for the common defence, all officers of or under the rank of Colonel, shall be appointed by the Legislature of each State re-

spectively, by whom such forces shall be raised, or in such manner as such State shall direct; and all vacancies shall be filled by the State which first made the appointment.

ARTICLE VIII.

All charges of war and other expenses that shall be incurred for the common defence or general welfare, and allowed by the United States in Congress assembled, shall be defrayed out of a common Treasury, which shall be supplied by the several States, in proportion to the value of all land within each State, granted to or surveyed for any person, as such land and the buildings and improvements thereon shall be estimated, according to such mode as the United States, in Congress assembled, shall from time to time direct and appoint.

The taxes for paying that proportion shall be laid and levied by the authority and direction of the Legislatures of the several States, within the time agreed upon by the United States in Congress assembled.

ARTICLE IX.

The United States in Congress assembled shall have the sole and exclusive right and power of determining on peace and war, except in the cases mentioned in the sixth Article—of sending and receiving Ambassadors—entering into Treaties and Alliances, provided that no Treaty of Commerce shall be made whereby the Legislative power of the respective States shall be restrained from imposing such Imposts and duties on foreigners, as their own people are subjected to, or from prohibiting the Exportation or Importation of any species of goods or commodities whatsoever—of establishing rules for

deciding, in all cases, what captures on land or water shall be legal, and in what manner Prizes taken by land or naval forces in the service of the United States shall be divided or appropriated—of granting Letters of Marque and Reprisal in times of peace—appointing Courts for the trial of Piracies and Felonies committed on the high seas—and establishing Courts for receiving and determining finally appeals in all cases of captures, provided that no member of Congress shall be appointed a Judge in any of the said Courts.

The United States in Congress assembled shall also be the last resort on appeal in all disputes and differences now subsisting or that hereafter may arise between two or more States concerning Boundary, Jurisdiction, or any other cause whatever; which authority shall always be exercised in the manner following: Whenever the Legislative or Executive authority, or lawful agent of any State in controversy with another, shall present a Petition to Congress, stating the matter in question, and praying for a hearing, notice thereof shall be given by order of Congress to the Legislative or Executive authority of the other State in controversy, and a day assigned for the appearance of the parties by their lawful agents, who shall then be directed to appoint, by joint consent, Commissioners or Judges to constitute a Court for hearing and determining the matter in question; but if they cannot agree Congress shall name three persons out of each of the United States, and from the list of such persons each party shall alternately strike out one, the Petitioners beginning, until the number shall be reduced to thirteen; and from that number not less than seven nor more than nine names, as Congress shall direct,

shall, in the presence of Congress be drawn out by lot, and the persons whose names shall be so drawn, or any five of them, shall be Commissioners or judges, to hear and finally determine the controversy, so always as a major part of the Judges who shall hear the cause shall agree in the determination; and if either party shall neglect to attend at the day appointed, without showing reasons which Congress shall judge sufficient, or being present shall refuse to strike, the Congress shall proceed to nominate three persons out of each State, and the Secretary of Congress shall strike, in behalf of such party absent or refusing; and the judgment and sentence of the Court to be appointed, in the manner before prescribed, shall be final and conclusive; and if any of the parties shall refuse to submit to the authority of such Court, or to appear or defend their claim or cause, the Court shall nevertheless proceed to pronounce sentence, or judgment, which shall in like manner be final and decisive; the judgment or sentence and other proceedings being in either case transmitted to Congress, and lodged among the Acts of Congress, for the security of the parties concerned: *Provided*, That every Commissioner, before he sits in judgment, shall take an oath, to be administered by one of the Judges of the Supreme or Superior Court of the State, where the cause shall be tried, "*well and truly to hear and determine the matter in question, according to the best of his judgment, without favor affection or hope of reward;*" *Provided also*, That no State shall be deprived of Territory for the benefit of the United States.

All controversies concerning the private right of soil claimed under different grants of two or more states,

whose jurisdictions as they may respect such lands, and the states which passed such grants are adjusted, the said grants or either of them being at the same time claimed to have originated antecedent to such settlement of jurisdiction, shall on the petition of either party to the Congress of the United States, be finally determined as near as may be in the same manner as is before prescribed for deciding disputes respecting territorial jurisdiction between different states.

The United States in Congress assembled shall also have the sole and exclusive right and power of regulating the alloy and value of coin struck by their own authority, or by that of the respective states—fixing the standard of weights and measures throughout the United States—regulating the trade and managing all affairs with the Indians, not members of any of the states, provided that the legislative right of any state within its own limits be not infringed or violated—establishing or regulating post-offices from one state to another, throughout all the United States, and exacting such postage on the papers passing through the same as may be requisite to defray the expenses of the said office—appointing all officers of the land forces, in the service of the United States, excepting regimental officers—appointing all the officers of the naval forces, and commissioning all officers whatever in the service of the United States—making rules and for the government and regulation of the said land and naval forces, and directing their operations.

The United States in Congress assembled shall have authority to appoint a committee, to sit in the recess of Congress, to be denominated “A Committee of the States,” and to consist of one delegate from each state;

and to appoint such other committees and civil officers as may be necessary for managing the general affairs of the United States under their direction—to appoint one of their number to preside, provided that no person be allowed to serve in the office of president more than one year in any term of three years; to ascertain the necessary sums of money to be raised for the service of the United States, and to appropriate and apply the same for defraying the public expenses—to borrow money, or emit bills on the credit of the United States, transmitting every half year to the respective states an account of the sums of money so borrowed or emitted, to build and equip a navy, to agree upon the number of land forces and to make requisitions from each State for its quota, in proportion to the number of white inhabitants in such state; which requisition shall be binding, and thereupon the legislature of each state shall appoint the regimental officers, raise the men and clothe, arm and equip them in a soldierlike manner, at the expense of the United States; and the officers and men so clothed, armed and equipped shall march to the place appointed, and within the time agreed on by the United States in Congress assembled. But if the United States in Congress assembled shall, on consideration of circumstances judge proper that any state should not raise men, or should raise a smaller number than its quota, and that any other state should raise a greater number of men than the quota thereof, such extra number shall be raised, officered, clothed, armed and equipped in the same manner as the quota of such state, unless the legislature of such state shall judge that such extra number cannot be safely spared out of the same, in which case they shall raise,

officer, clothe, arm and equip as many of such extra number as they judge can be safely spared. And the officers and men so clothed, armed and equipped, shall march to the place appointed, and within the time agreed on by the United States in Congress assembled.

The United States in Congress assembled shall never engage in a war, nor grant letters of marque and reprisal in time of peace, nor enter into any treaties or alliances, nor coin money, nor regulate the value thereof, nor ascertain the sums and expenses necessary for the defence and welfare of the United States, or any of them, nor emit bills, nor borrow money on the credit of the United States, nor appropriate money, nor agree upon the number of vessels of war, to be built or purchased, or the number of land or sea forces to be raised, nor appoint a commander-in-chief of the army or navy, unless nine states assent to the same; nor shall a question on any other point, except for adjourning from day to day be determined, unless by the votes of a majority of the United States in Congress assembled.

The Congress of the United States shall have power to adjourn to any time within the year, and to any place within the United States, so that no period of adjournment be for a longer duration than the space of six months, and shall publish the journal of their proceedings monthly, except such parts thereof relating to treaties, alliances or military operations, as in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the delegates of each state on any question shall be entered on the journal, when it is desired by any delegate; and the delegates of a state, or any of them, at his or their request, shall be furnished with a transcript of the said journal,

except such parts as are above excepted, to lay before the legislatures of the several states.

ARTICLE X.

The committee of the states, or any nine of them, shall be authorized to execute, in the recess of Congress, such of the powers of Congress as the United States in Congress assembled, by the consent of nine states, shall from time to time think expedient to vest them with; provided that no power be delegated to the said committee, for the exercise of which by the Articles of Confederation, the voice of nine states in the Congress of the United States assembled is requisite.

ARTICLE XI.

Canada acceding to this confederation, and joining in the measures of the United States, shall be admitted into, and entitled to all the advantages of this union; but no other colony shall be admitted into the same, unless such admission be agreed to by nine states.

ARTICLE XII.

All bills of credit emitted, monies borrowed and debts contracted by, or under the authority of Congress, before the assembling of the United States, in pursuance of the present confederation, shall be deemed and considered as a charge against the United States, for payment and satisfaction, whereof the said United States, and the public faith, are hereby solemnly pledged.

ARTICLE XIII.

Every state shall abide by the determinations of the United States in Congress assembled, on all questions

which by this confederation is submitted to them. And the Articles of this Confederation shall be inviolably observed by every state, and the union shall be perpetual; nor shall any alteration at any time hereafter be made in any of them, unless such alteration be agreed to in a Congress of the United States, and be afterwards confirmed by the legislatures of every state.

AND WHEREAS, It has pleased the Great Governor of the World to incline the hearts of the legislatures we respectively represent in Congress, to approve of, and to authorize us to ratify the said Articles of Confederation and perpetual Union:

Know Ye, That we the undersigned delegates, by virtue of the power and authority to us given for that purpose, do by these presents, in the name and in behalf of our respective constituents, fully and entirely ratify and confirm each and every of the said Articles of Confederation and perpetual Union, and all and singular the matters and things therein contained.

And we do further solemnly plight and engage the faith of our respective constituents, that they shall abide by the determinations of the United States in Congress assembled, on all questions, which by the said confederation are submitted to them. And that the articles thereof shall be inviolably observed by the states we respectively represent, and that the Union shall be perpetual.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands in Congress.

Done at Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, the 9th day of July, in the year of our Lord, 1778, and in the third year of the Independence of America.

On the part and behalf of the State of New Hampshire.

JOSIAH BARTLETT,	JOHN WENTWORTH, Jun., August 8, 1778.
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On the part and behalf of the State of Massachusetts Bay.

JOHN HANCOCK, SAMUEL ADAMS, ELBRIDGE GERRY,	FRANCIS DANA, JAMES LOVELL, SAMUEL HOLTON.
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On the part and behalf of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.

WILLIAM ELLERY, HENRY MARCHANT,	JOHN COLLINS.
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On the part and behalf of the State of Connecticut.

ROGER SHERMAN, SAMUEL HUNTINGTON, OLIVER WOLCOTT,	TITUS HOSMER, ANDREW ADAMS.
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On the part and behalf of the State of New York.

JAS. DUANE, FRA. LEWIS,	WM. DUER, GOUV. MORRIS.
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On the part and behalf of the State of New Jersey.

JNO. WITHERSPOON, Nov. 26, 1778.	NATH. SCUDDER, Nov. 26, 1778.
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On the part and behalf of the State of Pennsylvania.

ROBT. MORRIS, DANIEL ROBERDEAU, JONA. BAYARD SMITH,	WILLIAM CLINGAN, JOS. REED, 2d July, 1778.
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On the part and behalf of the State of Delaware.

THOS. M'KEAN, Feb. 13, 1779.	NICHOLAS VAN DYKE.
JOHN DICKINSON, May 5, 1779.	

On the part and behalf of the State of Maryland.

JOHN HANSON, March 1, 1781.	DANIEL CARROLL, March 1, 1781.
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On the part and behalf of the State of Virginia.

RICHARD HENRY LEE, JOHN BANISTER, THOMAS ADAMS,	JNO. HARVIE, FRANCIS LIGHTFOOT LEE.
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On the part and behalf of the State of North Carolina.

JOHN PENN, July 21st, 1778.	JNO. WILLIAMS.
CORNS. HARNETT,	

On the part and behalf of the State of South Carolina.

HENRY LAURENS, WILLIAM HENRY DRAYTON, JNO. MATHEWS,	RICIARD HUTSON, THOMAS HEYWARD, Jun.
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On the part and behalf of the State of Georgia.

JNO. WALTON, 24th July, 1778.	EDW. LANGWORTHY.
EDWD. TELFAIR,	

[NOTE.—From the circumstance of delegates from the same state having signed the Articles of Confederation at different times, as appears by the dates, it is probable they affixed their names as they happened to be present in Congress, after they had been authorized by their constituents.]

GLOSSARY OF LEGAL AND POLITICAL TERMS.

A.

ACT. Some thing done. A law, as passed by legislative authority.

ADDRESS. A petition or request, as to the Legislature.

ADMINISTRATOR. A person appointed to manage and settle the estate of a deceased person intestate, or of a testator without an executor.

ADMIRALTY. The officers or jurisdiction having charge of suits or actions connected with maritime affairs. In the United States the district courts have jurisdiction in these cases.

AFFIDAVIT. A statement in writing, sworn to and subscribed before an officer authorized to administer oaths.

AFFIRMATION. A solemn declaration, made by one who is unwilling to take an oath, in place of an oath.

ALIEN. One living in a country, but not a citizen thereof because belonging to another country.

ALLEGIANC E. The fidelity due to the government. Fealty, loyalty.

ALLODIAL. Relating to the tenure of land, and implying that lands are held in fee simple, or with absolute ownership, as distinguished from fidal tenures.

AMBASSADOR. A person appointed by one government or ruler to be its representative in dealing or treating with another government or ruler, at the residence or seat of the same. See Minister.

APPEAL. To take a case from a lower to a higher court.

APPELLATE. By appeal. Supreme Courts have "appellate jurisdiction" of cases appealed from lower courts.

ARBITRATOR. An umpire or referee, appointed by parties having differences, to settle the same.

ARBITRATION. The act of settling by arbitrators. See Conciliation.

ARREST. The seizure and detention of a person, by a public officer, on a writ or process.

ARREST OF JUDGMENT. An order by a court that no judgment be rendered in a case, because of error of law in the proceedings.

ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION. The first form of government adopted by the United States.

ATTAINER. Attaint, disgrace. A Bill of Attainder is a legislative act punishing a criminal without any trial before a court of justice, and is forbidden by the Constitution of the United States.

B.

BAIL. Security given for the release of a prisoner from the custody of an officer, or the person or persons giving that security.

BAILABLE. That may be bailed.

BALLOT. A ball or piece of paper or other thing used in voting.

BANKRUPT. A person declared by a proper court unable to pay his debts. One who fails in business. In England the term implies fraud.

BELLIGERENT. At war. A nation engaged in war.

BILL. A formal writing; applied especially to the draft of a law proposed to the Legislature for enactment.

BLOCKADE. The investment of a town by military force, in time of war, so as to prevent ingress and egress ; more especially of sea-ports, so as to prevent the arrival and departure of vessels.

BREACH OF THE PEACE. Public disturbance of a criminal nature.

BRIBERY. Giving money or some other consideration to procure desired legislation, a judicial decision, or other official action.

C.

CABINET. The Constitutional advisers of the President or of a Governor.

CENSUS. An official enumeration of the people, with a statement of their property, pursuits, etc.

CHARTER. A written instrument; a grant from Government conveying rights and imposing duties, as to a colony, corporation, city or village.

CIRCUIT. A division of territory for judicial purposes.

CIRCUIT COURT. A court held by circuit, in different counties, districts or states.

CIRCUIT JUDGE. A Judge who holds court by circuit.

COMMERCE. The exchange of goods or commodities between different countries, or different places in the same country.

COMMISSION. Civil or military authority granted under seal, by the President, a Governor, or other high officer.

COMMON LAW. The general body of laws recognized by the courts as being in force, aside from and anterior to special enactments or statutes. The common law of this country was at first mainly the same as that in England, but has undergone many modifications. The common law is generally determined, when questions arise, by the prevailing decisions of the higher courts. It is distinguished from the Roman or "civil law."

CONCILIATION, Courts of. Courts for arbitration, which see.

CONCURRENCE. Agreement, as between the two houses of a legislative body.

CONCURRENT. Equal, or with equal authority, as "concurrent jurisdiction."

CONFEDERATION. Governments, States, Cities, etc., joined for certain purposes under a league, and implying a less close alliance than a union.

CONGRESS. A coming together, an assemblage; applied especially to the two houses of the legislative body of the United States.

CONSTITUTION. That which stands; fundamental law. In this country, the General and State Constitutions are written documents. In England there is no written Constitution.

CONSUL. An adviser. Persons appointed by the President to act as advisers of mariners, travelers and others—American citizens—in foreign cities, to hear complaints and protests, and otherwise assist them, in need.

CONTRACT. A verbal or written agreement of a lawful character, between parties.

D.

DEFENDANT. One against whom suit is brought. One who appears in a court to defend or contest, in a suit.

DELEGATE. One empowered to represent others; a representative. Delegates, however, are usually understood to have a more limited power or term of service.

DEPARTMENT. A branch of government; as the Executive Department; the Judicial Department.

DESCENT. As of property—transmission by inheritance.

DISFRANCHISE. To deprive of the rights of citizenship.

DOMICIL. A person's legal residence.

DUTY. A tax levied on imports.

E.

ELECTOR. One entitled to vote.

ELECTORS. Of President and Vice President; persons chosen in each State to make said election.

ELIGIBLE. Applied to one who may lawfully be chosen to office.

EMBARGO. A restraint or detention by government of vessels from sailing out of port, from apprehension of war, or other danger.

ENJOINED. Commanded; also, forbidden or restrained, as the collection of taxes. (See Injunction).

EQUITY. A term applied to courts and judicial proceedings, designed to secure justice in cases not covered or reached by law.

ESTATE. The right or interest which one has in property. Real estate is an interest in land, or other realty, as a mill, mine, path, waterfall, etc. Personal estate is a right or interest in goods, merchandise, or other movable property, or in debts and credits.

EXCISE. A tax on anything made, used or sold. As an excise on pianos; on whiskey when distilled; on goods sold at auction, etc. See imposts.

EXECUTIVE. Doing or causing to be done. One empowered and required to execute the laws. The President, or a Governor, is called the executive.

EX POST FACTO. Applied to a law that makes an act punishable which was not so when it was done. Such laws are forbidden by the Constitution of the United States.

F.

FEES, FEUD OR FILE. Land held on condition of some service.

FEES SIMPLE. An unconditional, or unalodial estate, as distinguished from fee, fief or fief.

FELON. One convicted of felony.

FELONY. A great crime punishable by death or imprisonment.

FEUDAL. Relating to a fief or fief.

FEUDAL-TENURE. The holding of land on condition of military or other service. (Forbidden by the Constitution of Wisconsin.)

FRANCHISE. A right or privilege granted by government to certain persons or citizens and not to all. As the franchise to be and act as a corporation; the elective franchise, or right to vote.

FREEHOLD. Real estate held in fee simple.

FREEHOLDER. One who owns a freehold.

G.

GOVERNMENT. The administration of the laws; the body of officers who administer them.

GRAND JURY. A number of citizens not less than twelve nor more than twenty-four, summoned to court, in each county or otherwise, to enquire into the commission of crimes within their jurisdiction. They find indictments against probable criminals and present them for trial.

GRANT. A transfer of land, more particularly by Government.

H.

HABEAS CORPUS. (That you may have the body.) A writ to bring a party, especially a prisoner, before a court or judge, that it may be determined if he be legally held, and discharged if not.

HEIR. One who receives, or is to receive, any property at the death of its owner; in the latter case, an heir-apparent.

HOMESTEAD. A dwelling with the lot or farm surrounding it. Homesteads are free, on public lands, on certain conditions.

I.

IMPAIR. To detract from, to make worse, or less favorable; as to impair the obligation of contracts. (Con. Wis., Art. I. Sec. 12.)

J.

IMPEACH. To charge publicly and legally with a high offense.

IMPEACHMENT. The act of impeaching; especially a public officer, that he may be removed from office if found guilty.

IMPORT. To bring goods into the country, under the laws of commerce.

IMPORTS. Goods brought from other countries.

IMPOSTS. Duties or taxes imposed, especially on imports.

INALIENABLE. Not to be taken away, not transferable.

INDICTMENT. A written accusation of crime made by a grand jury.

INJUNCTION. A form of writ issued by a Court commanding something to be done, or more generally *not to be done*.

INQUEST. An inquiry or examination by a jury.

J.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE. The lowest judicial officer—empowered to try minor offenses and claims. One or more is usually appointed in every town.

JUDGE. A judicial magistrate higher than justice of the peace.

JUDGMENT. A determination or decision by a court or judge.

JUDICIAL. Pertaining to judges, or courts of justice.

JUDICIARY. The branch of government consisting of the judges and courts of justice.

JUROR. One serving on a jury.

JURY. A body of men under oath, to give a verdict or make an inquest.

L.

LAW. A rule of action, especially as prescribed by the State, through its legislature.

LEGISLATURE. The senate and representatives of a State or Nation. Those empowered to pass and alter the laws.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION. Written legal authority to administer on an estate.

LETTERS OF MARQUE AND REPRISAL. Written authority from government to seize the property of an enemy, especially vessels and cargoes.

LEVY. To raise or apportion, as taxes or troops. To seize property on execution or in payment of taxes.

M.

MANDAMUS. We command. A form of writ issued by a high court of justice, commanding officers or others to perform some act or duty.

MARITIME. Relating to the sea, or naval affairs, as maritime courts or jurisdiction.

MARSHAL. An officer, especially of the United States courts, similar to a sheriff.

MESNE PROCESS. Middle or intermediate process, before final process, in a suit at law.

MILITIA. The citizens of a State liable to military duty enrolled for service.

MINISTER. A servant, particularly one representing his country in a foreign land. An ambassador. Ministers plenipotentiary have a higher rank than ministers resident, so called. In England the officers of the home government are called ministers.

MORTGAGE. A conditional conveyance of property, generally given to secure the payment of debt.

N.

NATURALIZATION. The act or method by which an alien becomes a citizen.

NEUTRAL. On neither side, in time of war.

NEUTRALS. Nations taking no part or side in a war between other nations.

NON COMPOS MENTIS. Not of sound mind. Idiotic. Insane.

O.

OATH. A solemn promise, before God, made to a court or magistrate, to tell the truth, or declaration that the truth has been told.

OFFENSE. Any violation of law.

OFFICER. One empowered to act for government in a civil or military capacity.

P.

PERJURY. False swearing. (See oath).

PLAINTIFF. One who commences a suit at law.

PORT. A place or town, generally on the sea, to and from which goods may lawfully be carried in foreign commerce.

PREAMBLE. Something going before,—an introduction to a document—and generally assigning reasons for what follows.

PRECINCT. A division of territory. An election district.

PRIMA FACIE. Upon first appearance

PROBATE. The legal proof of wills.

PROCESS. A writ, or other legal instrument compelling the attendance of a party as a defendant in a suit, or witness in a case or inquest.

PROPRIETARY. A term applied to the mode of the government of some of the American colonies, as Pennsylvania. Wm. Penn was the first "Proprietor" and Governor of that colony.

PROSECUTION. The act of instituting a criminal suit in court.

PRO TEMPORE. For the time being.

PROVINCIAL. A term applied to the mode in which some of the American colonies were governed, and implying that they were held and governed under the King of England as provinces. Hence the government was also called "royal."

Q.

QUORUM. The smallest number of a legislative or other body that can transact business.

QUO WARRANTO. By what warrant. A form of writ, citing a party before a court, to show by what warrant he exercises a certain office, etc.

R.

REBEL. One who opposes the government under which he lives, or takes up arms against it.

REPRESENTATIVE. One who represents. Particularly a member of the lower house of a Legislature, or of Congress.

REPRISAL. (See Letters of Marque and Reprisal.)

REPUBLIC. A government in which all the citizens are equal and have a common interest. A country under Republican Institutions.

REVENUE. The income of government, arising from taxes, duties, etc.

S.

SENATE. The upper house of a Legislature, or of Congress.

SENATOR. A member of a Senate. Senators represent larger districts than Representatives. Senators in Congress represent the States as such, from which they come.

STATE. The body politic of a nation; as the State of Wisconsin, or France; but several separate States, as in this country, may be united under one general government and form a larger State.

SUFFRAGE. The right of voting; the act of voting.

T.

TENURE. Holding, as of land or office.

TRAITOR. One guilty of treason.

TREASON. Active opposition to the government. In this country treason consists in levying war against the government, or giving aid and comfort to its enemies.

TREATY. An agreement or compact between two or more nations or sovereigns.

TRESPASS. An illegal act, committed with force and violence, on the rights or property of another.

TRIBUNAL. A seat or court of justice.

U.

UNALIENABLE. See inalienable.

UNCONSTITUTIONAL. Not in accordance with the Constitution of the State, or of the United States.

V.

V. An abbreviation of *versus*, meaning against, used in designating the opposite parties to a suit.

K.

VERDICT. The unanimous decision of a jury, in any case tried before them. If a jury does not agree it can render no verdict.

VETO. Literally, "I forbid." It signifies the refusal of a Governor, or of the President, to approve of a law passed by the legislative body. The power to refuse is called the "veto power."

VIVA VOCE. By the living voice; orally.

VOTE. To express choice as a citizen or voter, at an election or in a legislative body. Voting may be done in some cases *viva voce*, or by rising in place. In others, it must be by ballot.

W.

WARRANT. Written authority from a court to an officer to perform some act; especially to arrest a supposed criminal.

WRIT. A written instrument, issued by a court or magistrate, to some officer, commanding or forbidding something to be done; as a writ of entry; a writ of election; a writ of error; a writ of injunction, etc.

WRIT OF ERROR. A writ authorizing a court to bring before it a record of the same or some other court, to determine whether there is any error in the same or in the proceedings thereon, and if so, to correct it.

WRIT OF ELECTION. A writ issued to an officer or officers to give notice of some election to be held.

NOTE.—On page 33, in 4th line of Article VI, and in the questions on the same, on next page, for "Conferation" read "Confederation."

On page 96, in Section 4, and in questions on the same, for "authentici-tated" read "authenticated."

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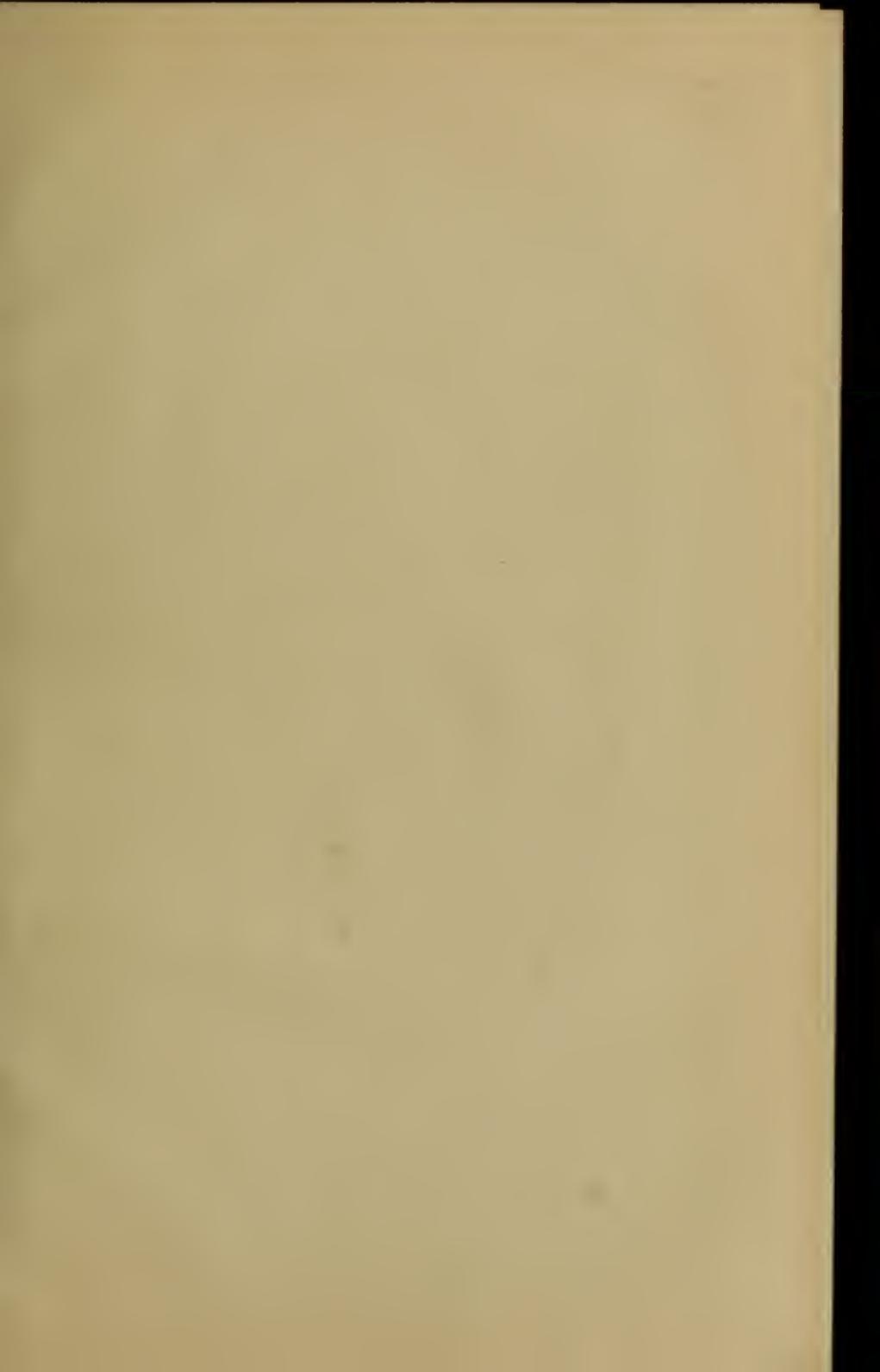
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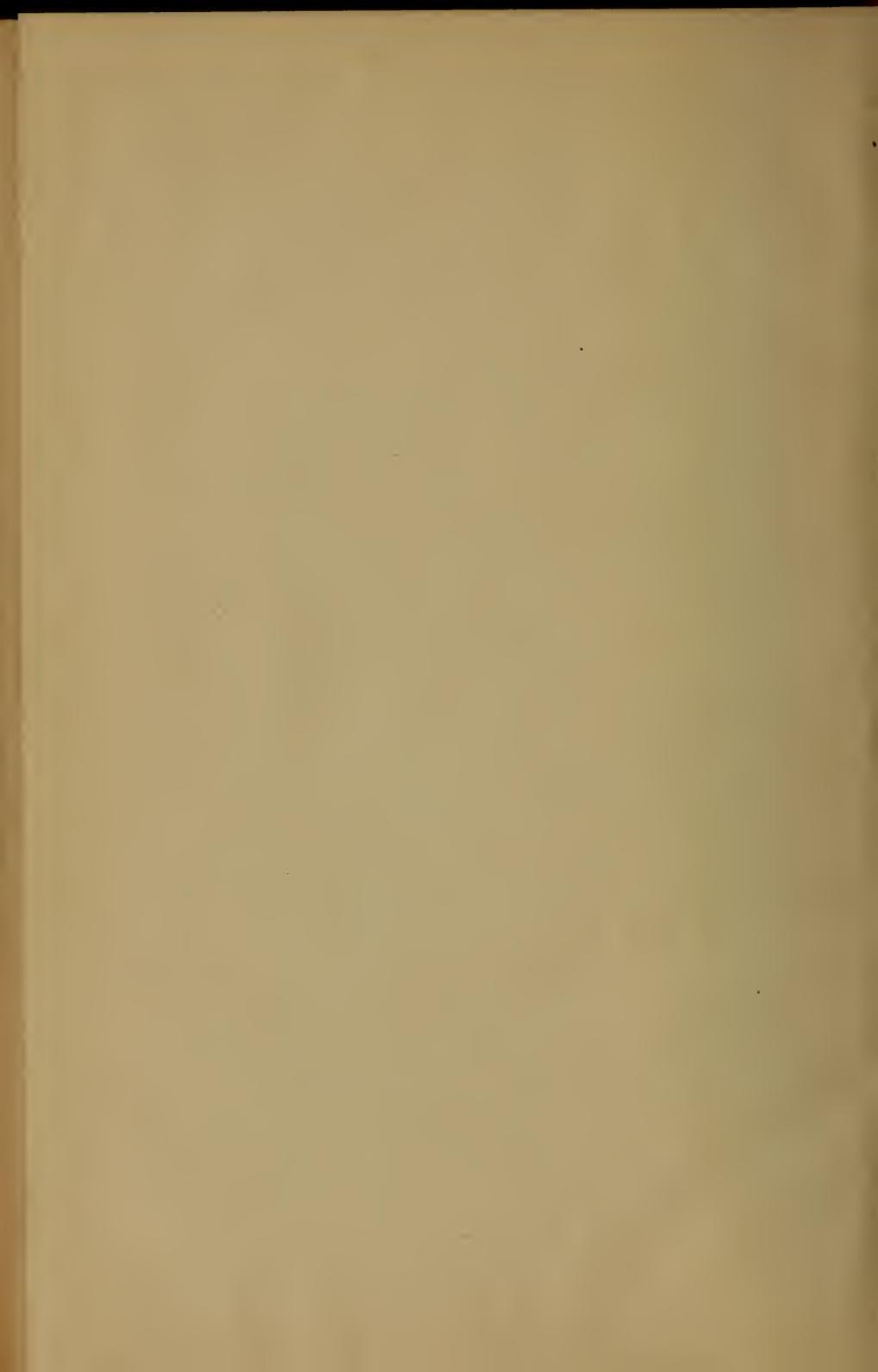
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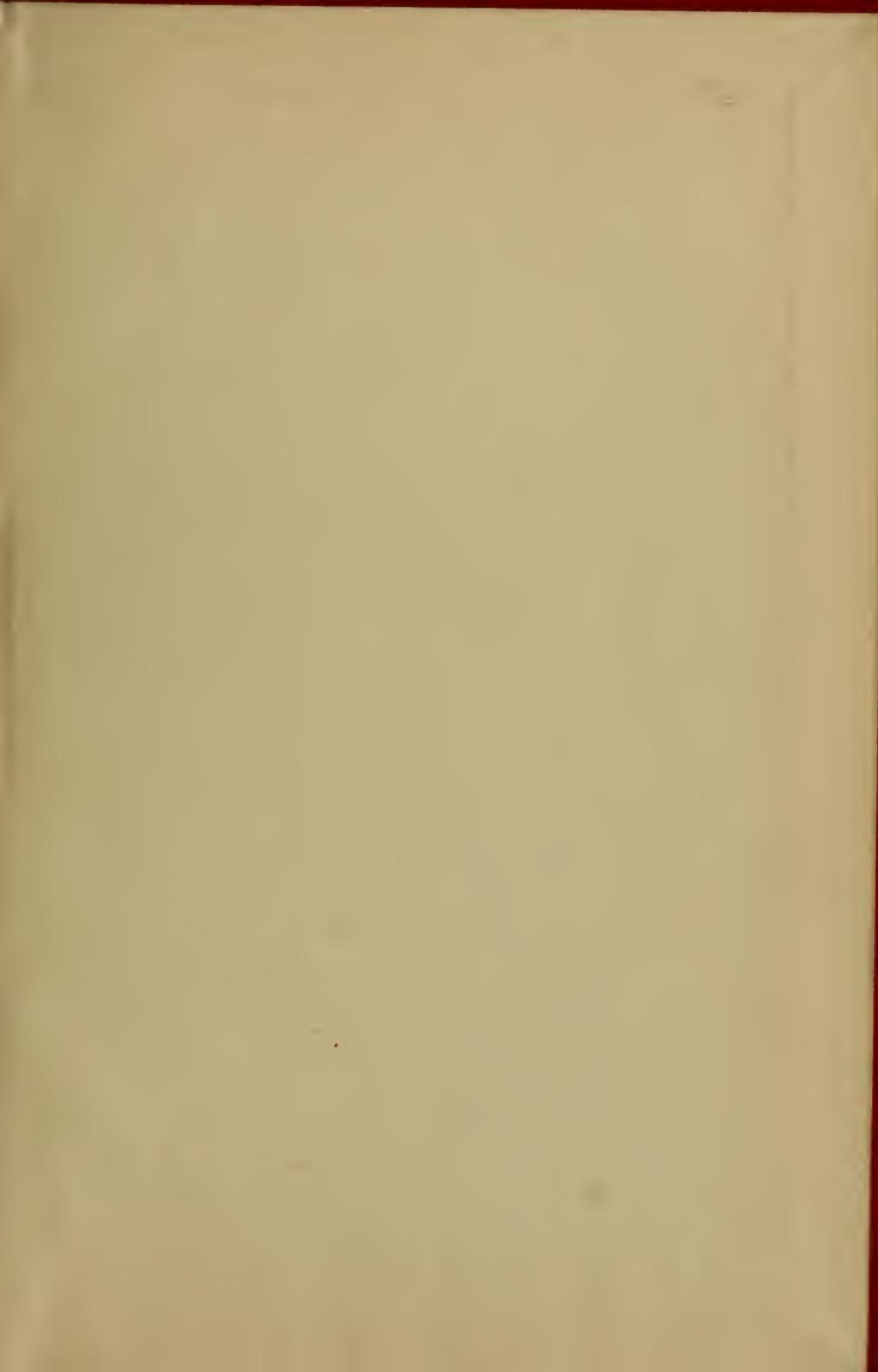
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